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CONTENTS: Vol. LIX. No. 20 (Series No. 1,138.)

	PAGE		PAGE
Australasian News	795	Marriage	813
Australian Tariff	823	New Books	824
Bankruptcy Report	812	New Companies and Company News	812
Bernard Presentation	814	New Pharmaceutical Examiners	797
Business Changes	807	Novelties	806
College Notes	813	Nursery Rhymes	802
Coming Events	817	Observations and Reflections	803
Correspondence	815	Personalities	802
Deaths	813	Pharmaceutical Mayors ..	795
Deed of Arrangement	812	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—	
Editorial Comments:—		Council-meeting	821
Double Harness	804	Town Traveller	807
Colonial Veterinarians ..	805	Trade-marks Applied for... 813	
Notes	805	Trade Notes	802
English News	790	Trade Report	817
French News	794	Winter Session	798
Gazette	812		
Irish News	794		
Legal Reports	808		

TO AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIBERS.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1902 will be sent to all our subscribers in Australasia by next week's mail. In regard to the delivery of the *DIARY* we request our Australian subscribers to note a communication which they may receive from our branch office in Melbourne, and to be good enough to act thereon.

Summary.

OLD PARR'S HISTORY is recalled by "X-rayser" (p. 803).

THE LEAD in pottery-fritts dispute has been settled (p. 792).

FULL PARTICULARS of the proposed Australian tariff are given on p. 823.

AN INTERESTING NOTE on the action of water on carbides is reported on p. 798.

KODAK (LIMITED) is undergoing an internal change for income-tax reasons (p. 813).

MR. CHARLES HODGKINSON supplies artist and poet with this week's subject (p. 802).

"INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS" was the subject discussed at the last C.A.A. meeting (p. 799).

A CORONER'S JURY has recommended that aqua fortis should be labelled "poison" (p. 793).

PROFESSOR W. RAMSAY declares that there is no higher oxide of hydrogen than H_2O_2 (p. 798).

JAMES RIDGE, a chemist and druggist, and his wife have been found dead under a hedge (p. 793).

MR. G. T. BEGGS has been re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (p. 821).

THE KING'S first list of birthday honours contains several names familiar to our readers (p. 791).

A MYSTERIOUS DISEASE has devastated the areca-nut palm plantations in Lower Bengal (p. 806).

THERE is to be an exhibit of colonial produce in the Royal Exchange, London, next February (p. 805).

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES of the new pharmaceutical examiners, with portraits, are given on p. 797.

POINTS from Government reports by Indian and South African veterinarians are embodied in an article on p. 805.

SEVERAL new things for Christmas trade are commented upon in notes on p. 806, and by Our Town Traveller on p. 807.

SIX GENTLEMEN directly associated with pharmacy have been appointed Mayors in England and Wales. We give portraits and particulars on p. 795.

BORIC OINTMENT has now taken the fancy of metropolitan drug-inspectors. See note on p. 790, and decision against a South London chemist on p. 812.

DR. H. A. D. JOWETT has made further progress in regard to the constitution of pilocarpine, and a paper on the subject was read to the Chemical Society last week (p. 798).

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL has resolved to proceed with a clause to amend the Pharmacy Bill in respect to company trading, existing companies being recognised (p. 821).

THE practice of herbalists in relation to the Apothecaries Act has been threshed out at Bow County Court, the Henry VIII. Act being relied on for the defence. The herbalist won the day (p. 810).

MR. J. I. BERNARD, of Dublin, has received an illuminated address and handsome silver rose-bowl from his colleagues on the local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (p. 814).

THE OFFICIAL CAPSICUM was the subject discussed at the pharmaceutical evening meeting at Bloomsbury Square on Tuesday evening, Messrs. Wallis and Lenton being the contributors (p. 801).

IN AN APPEAL from a decision under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) by the Sligo Magistrates it was urged on behalf of the defendant, a veterinary surgeon, that imprisonment should have been an alternative to the fine (p. 839).

APART from the interest shown in shellac, the markets this week are duller than usual. Quinine has been reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and German refined camphor has been advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Cod-liver oil is dearer, Persian galls are advancing, jalap is easier, and opium is lower in Smyrna (p. 817).

THREE PROSECUTIONS under the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act (1868) are reported. Dr. Richard Allen, of Dumbarton, has been fined for the non-entry of a sale of Easton's syrup; and Mr. Edwin Thorp, of Kettering, for selling potassium cyanide to an unknown purchaser. Mr. J. Bostock, manager of a "Boots" shop at Widnes, successfully pleaded that arsenical fly-papers are vermin-killers, which do not require entry in the poison-book (p. 808).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts are collecting samples of boric-acid ointment and almond oil from chemists in the city of London.

The arrangement made with the Nottingham and Notts. Chemists' Association last year in connection with the classes for chemistry at University College is being continued with a fair amount of success.

Isaac Fitzgerald wanted a night's lodgings, so he broke the window of Mr. George Tyler's chemist's shop at Warsop. The Magistrates on November 6 gave him free lodgings for a month—with hard labour.

In connection with the Exeter Training College Practising School Old Boys' Society, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd has promised to deliver a lecture at the Practising School on November 15, entitled "Pharmacographia."

Charles Lawrence Palmer, otherwise Charles Lewis Palmer, said to be the son of a former Mayor of Grimsby, and described as formerly a chemist, has been arrested at Milford Haven on a charge of bigamy.

In the Divorce Court on November 7, Mr. William Knighton Skeavington Weston, a chemist's assistant at Exmouth, obtained a divorce from his wife, with 150*l.* damages against a co-respondent named Westcott.

Melbourne Toomer was sent to Reading gaol for a month's hard labour by the Newbury Magistrates on November 6 for having stolen a bottle of perfume, value 1*s.* 6*d.*, from the shop of Messrs. Fielder & Co., chemists, Newbury.

A three-year-old child named Else, whose parents reside at Heath, near Wakefield, had a linseed and paraffin-oil plaster placed on its chest when suffering from bronchitis. The application caused such severe burns that the child died from shock on November 9.

The thirteen persons who are charged with conspiring to defraud in connection with the Patent Novelties Manufacturing Company (Limited) and other companies in Manchester were again before the Magistrates on November 12 only to be remanded until Monday next.

James Holme, *alias* Berry or Cocker, has been committed for trial by the Salford Stipendiary on a charge of embezzling 3*l.* 5*s.*, the moneys of Messrs. T. Southern & Sons, Wheathill Chemical-works, Salford. The prisoner was also charged with falsifying the time-sheets of the workmen, and obtaining further sums dishonestly.

The *post mortem* examination of the body of Andrew Geo. King, an employé in the mineral-water manufactory of Mr. S. J. Coley, chemist and druggist, Stroud, whose death we reported last week, showed that death was due to a clot of blood in the pulmonary artery; and a Coroner's jury has returned a verdict to that effect.

At an inquest held at Battersea on the body of John Reynolds, 82, the medical evidence showed that death was accelerated by the inhalation of ammonia. Dr. Turner mentioned in evidence that the action of ammonia vapour on senile lungs is so well known that it is not considered good practice to administer smelling-salts to old people.

In an appeal case under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, heard on Tuesday, the Master of the Rolls decided that a widow who had inherited 100*l.* when her husband died as the result of an accident was "wholly dependent upon his earnings" at the time of his death. A man could not earn any wages after his death, said the Master of the Rolls.

The Hampstead Borough Council have decided to initiate a system of voluntary notification of all cases of phthisis within the borough. It is estimated that there are about 150 cases of this disease per annum in Hampstead, and it is proposed to pay a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* to each medical man on

notifying a case, and 1*s.* a case to those notified by two medical men.

The annual meeting of the members of the Lincolnshire Association for the Prevention of the Administration of Poisonous Drugs to Horses was held on November 8 at Lincoln. The Secretary reported that for the first time since the formation of the Society no prosecution had been undertaken during the past year against farm-servants. The Association now consisted of 147 members, and had a balance of 198*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in hand.

At the Nottingham Guildhall on November 9, H. Ellis Parsons got two months' imprisonment for embezzling various sums of money belonging to his employers, the Macdonald Teeth Company. The prosecution alleged that the prisoner's duty was to attend various towns surrounding and obtain orders and receive payments. Of 17*l.* the prisoner received from eight customers he only accounted for about 5*l.* [Prisoner was described as a dentist, but his name is not on the register.]

In the course of the hearing at Portsmouth County Court last week of a judgment summons to recover 25*l.* from Miss Sapp, sister to Mr. J. J. Sapp, J.P., a retired chemist and druggist, of Southsea, it was stated that the family had all inherited property from their mother, and the defendant was salaried housekeeper to Mr. Ford, a chemist, who had bought and was carrying on her brother's business at Southsea. An order was made for the amount of the judgment to be paid, with the costs, at the rate of 10*s.* a month.

Schoolchildren's Sight.

At a meeting of the London School Board on November 7, it was agreed to include in the medical staff attending the schools two oculists, temporary, for one year, for the purpose of testing the eyesight of children in the senior departments. Part of their duty will be to correct errors of refraction, and to make arrangements with opticians, similar to those made at ophthalmic hospitals, for providing the necessary glasses at hospital rates on payment by the children. A further part of their duty will be to look into all cases of disease or affections of the eyes, contagious or otherwise.

The Royal Society.

The following is a list of those who have been recommended by the President and Council of the Royal Society for election into the Council for the year 1902 at the anniversary meeting on November 30:—President, Sir William Huggins; Treasurer, Mr. Alfred Bray Kempe; Secretaries, Sir Michael Foster, M.P., and Dr. Joseph Larmor, D.Sc.; Foreign Secretary, Dr. Thomas Edward Thorpe, C.B., Sc.D.; other members of the Council, Professor Henry Edward Armstrong, Mr. William Bateson, Dr. William Thomas Blandford, Professor Frederick Orpen Bower, Sc.D., Mr. Charles Vernon Boys, Professor William Burnside, Professor William Watson Cheyne, C.B., Professor George Carey Foster, Professor William Mitchinson Hicks, Mr. Frank McClean, Professor Henry Alexander Miers, Sir John Murray, Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, Sc.D., Dr. Robert Henry Scott, Sc.D., Professor Charles Scott Sherrington, M.D., and Mr. Joseph Wilson Swan.

The Analyst is Vexed.

Mr. Lincoln Sutton, F.I.C., analyst to the East Suffolk County Council, has written to the Chief Constable of the district giving his views of the recent spirit of nitre case at Saxmundham, and saying his opinion is that the Magistrate was wrong in considering the spirit to be a perishable article. He also suggested that counsel should be employed in such cases in future. Mr. Short, one of the members of the Council, thought the prosecution ought not to have taken place, as it was impossible to prevent spirit of nitre decomposing.

Better Camphorated Oil.

Dr. Bernard Dyer, analyst to the Leicestershire County Council, in his report to that body for the past quarter, remarks:—

It will be within the recollection of the Council that, not quite two years ago, the county-inspectors took twenty-eight samples of camphorated oil from various parts of the county, and of these twenty-eight samples no less than ten were found to be deficient

in camphor, in many cases to a serious extent; while in no less than eight cases the oil, instead of being olive oil, consisted of various other oils or mixtures of oils, such as mineral oil, rapeseed oil, and cotton-seed oil. It was considered to be a matter of much interest to see, by another investigation of the same kind, how far the publication of the facts and the measures taken by the chief constable should have improved the quality of this particular drug throughout the county. It is a source of satisfaction that the whole of the thirty-two samples recently taken were found to be genuine, that is to say, in accordance with the requirements laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. It is to be presumed from this that some of the cheap wholesale drug-houses who used to supply retailers with inferior or adulterated camphorated oil have ceased to do so, at all events within the county jurisdiction.

Birthday Honours.

The Honours List contains a goodly number of medical men connected with the Services—in fact, the list is chiefly a departmental one.

Ernest Spencer, Esq., M.P., West Bromwich, and barrister-at-law, has been knighted. He was once upon a time an assistant to Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Francis Hopwood, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., who recently succeeded Sir Courtenay Boyle as permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, has been made a K.C.B., and a similar honour has been conferred upon Samuel Butler Provis, Esq., C.B., permanent secretary of the Local Government Board.

Alfred Lewis Jones, Esq., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has been made a K.C.M.G., in recognition of his services to the West African colonies and to Jamaica. Sir Alfred Jones, it will be remembered, is practically the founder of the Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine.

Alexander Pedlar, Esq., F.R.S., F.C.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has been made Companion of the Indian Empire. Professor Pedlar is the son of the late Mr. Pedlar, one of the earliest members of the Pharmaceutical Society, who was in business near the Law Courts in London. He was educated at the City of London School and the Royal College of Science, and has spent many years in India as principal and professor of chemistry at Presidency College, Calcutta.

The King has conferred a knighthood upon George Anderson Critchett, Esq., F.R.C.S., who is his oculist. The new knight is the son of the late Mr. George Critchett, F.R.C.S., the eminent oculist, and was born in London in 1845. He was educated at Harrow and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. He studied medicine there and at the Middlesex Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1872, and became Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1880. He became senior ophthalmic surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital in the year following, and has been lecturer on that subject at the medical school there.

The C.M.G. has been conferred upon John Birchmore Harrison, Esq., M.A., F.C.S., Government analyst, British Guiana. Mr. Harrison is the son of Mr. John Harrison, cotton merchant, Manchester, and was born near Birmingham in 1856. He was educated at Edgbaston Preparatory School and Christ College, Cambridge, from which he holds his Arts degree. In 1879 he was appointed professor of chemistry and agricultural science in Barbados, which post he held for ten years. He has travelled in the West Indian islands and in the interior of British Guiana for geological purposes, and the Geological Society of London has recognised the good work that he has done in that direction.

A Big Smoke.

The Holborn Town Hall on November 8 was again the scene of a very successful smoking-concert organised by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s cricket club. Mr. C. W. White, who represents the firm in India, occupied the chair, and his popularity was manifested by applause at frequent intervals throughout the evening. There were some 800 tickets issued, and the great hall was packed from end to end, the gallery being also utilised this year by lady visitors. Among the company were Mr. F. Allen and Mr.

G. R. Moxon (partners in Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.), and Messrs. R. G. Halstead, E. J. Reid, W. Allen (Stafford, Allen & Co.), E. T. Brewis, Walter White (Newton & Co.), J. H. D. Wickham, — Jewell (D. & W. Gibbs, Limited), J. E. Bryant, A. Boissellier (Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin), — Bailey (Geo. Skey & Sons), H. Meechin (J. Robbins & Sons), Chas. Zimmermann, Vincent Wood, H. Green (Horner & Sons), C. Marks (Marks & Sons), F. C. Stephens (May & Baker), T. C. Smith, F.C.S. (T. & H. Smith), — Pattisson (R. Morrison & Co.), C. McCombie, E. A. Hearn, Alfred White (A. White & Sons), — Hicks, jun., H. Butcher (Butcher & Co.), — Johnson (Army and Navy Stores), Dodson (Ealing), Grey, Dalton, G. Dickenson, Kinsman, Stanley Arnold, Bold (Francis & Sons), Gregory (Hearon, Squire & Francis, Limited), A. Webb (G. Atkinson & Co.), and Max Philipon and Dr. Mizzi (Malta). The stewards were Messrs. W. C. Harris, H. Potter, W. Crawford, J. P. Ryley, A. M. Cheyne, E. R. King, and W. T. Clark. The programme for the evening was an exceptionally good one, including turns by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Berry, Miss Edythe Kemp, Miss Frances Roscorla, Mr. W. L. Cockburn, Mr. W. E. Edwards, and Mr. George Renn. Professor Regollo gave a conjuring entertainment, and Mr. Fred Russell his amusing ventriloquial interlude. At the interval the chairman proposed the health of "The Firm," saying he knew they had annexed India, but he was not aware till that evening that they had annexed the entire drug-trade of the City of London. It showed that the firm had the respect of the trade when, whilst in friendly rivalry with other firms, they could all dwell together in unity at the annual smoking-concert. Mr. Fallen and Mr. G. R. Moxon replied. Other toasts were the "Cricket Club," to which Mr. J. P. Ryley replied, and the health of "The Chairman," which Mr. White acknowledged amidst tremendous applause.

Birmingham Notes.

The Homeopathic Hospital in Easy Row has had added to it a large wing and a new stone portico. The latter shows the Hahneman signs and symbols traced in the stone.

At the election of Lord Mayor on November 9, Mr. Alderman Clayton recalled incidents of his thirty-one years of Birmingham municipal life in a quaintly humorous and witty manner.

The new order of things in Midland pharmacy is shown by the following advertisement from a pharmacist which appears in the *Mail*. "Wanted, an apprentice, no premium, live out. Apply," &c.

The *Midland Medical Journal* has made its appearance, and amongst the contributors to the first number are Sir James Sawyer, Doctors Foxwell, T. S. Short, and W. H. Line. Cannot the publishers be persuaded to include under their wing a chapter on current pharmacy notes.

An omnibus top-full of pharmacy students, including one lady, went to the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens on Monday last and spent a pleasant morning amongst the rich and rare plants there exhibited. The curios were bananas, pine-apples, nepenthes, epiphytic orchids, begonias, and cacti in flower and fruit. There was a magnificent show of chrysanthemums.

There is a curious institution in this city amongst the markets known as the rag-market, and an occasional walk round it shows many remnants of pharmacy; syringes, glass and the old pewter kind, male and female, were in great profusion on one stall. Breast-exhausters were conspicuous on another. Dispensing weights and scales, which had seen better days, were there "at your own price," and a capital mortar and pestle "worth half a sovereign" was offered at a crown.

A question of some importance is agitating dispenser:—viz., what is the best colour to impart to poisonous lotions, such as solutions of mercury chloride, iodide, and arsenic. In some hospitals eosin is used for the first, gentian violet for the second, and cochineal for boracic lotion, while the B.P. uses santal for arsenic. In London other plans obtain. In the Army chests mercuric chloride tablets are coloured blue, and boric acid is pink, like the lint. One institution uses gentian violet for boric acid. Uniformity is desirable in so important a matter.

Fires.

On November 4 fire broke out in a small lean-to shed used as a store in West Street, Lewes, by Mr. T. Higham, chemist and druggist, Market Street. The store contained a quantity of wooden boxes and bottles, and the flames were subjugated after three-quarters of an hour's work.

A somewhat serious fire occurred last week on the premises of Mr. W. G. Blackham, chemist and druggist, at 2 Addington Road, Stroud Green, N. The fire-brigade was speedily on the scene of the outbreak, but was unable to cope successfully with the flames until the premises had been practically burnt out.

On November 9 a fire broke out at Sullivan's chemical-works, Widnes, belonging to the United Alkali Company (Limited). The chambers in which vitriol was stored were entirely gutted, and of the eight towers in which the manufacturing processes take place three only were left standing. In spite of the exertions of the firemen, the conflagration raged all night, and it was 10 o'clock on Sunday morning before the fire-brigade were able to quit the spot. The damage done is estimated at between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*

On November 12 a fire occurred in Weymouth Street, Halifax, on the premises of Mr. John Morley, a washing-liquor manufacturer. Mr. Morley was heating a quantity of spirit used in the manufacture of his compound when it ignited and set fire to his clothing and to the premises. He rushed out with his clothing in flames, but fortunately assistance was at hand and the flames subdued, but not before he had been somewhat severely burned, necessitating his removal to the hospital. The fire was soon extinguished, but damage to the extent of about 60*l.* was done.

Baxter's chemical-works, St. Helens, was on November 9 the scene of a serious fire. A rush of air first occurred into two of the sulphur-chambers, and in consequence there was an explosion and simultaneously an outbreak of fire. The fire-brigade was promptly on the spot, when it was found that the explosion had lifted off a portion of the roof, but had not done much more damage to the buildings. The chambers—close kilns arched over with brick—were so strongly built and inaccessible that it was very hard to reach the seat of the fire. Added to this the fumes from the blue flames of burning sulphur were given off in such volume that the horses and men of the brigade came near to being suffocated in the attempt to reach the reservoir for water. Eventually the hose was connected, and the firemen, with wet cloths wrapped round their faces, soon had several jets of water directed on the flames, which were brought under control in a short time. The chambers were thirty yards long by 15, and contained 100 tons of sulphur, of the value of 500*l.*, most of which seems to have been destroyed. The works belong to the United Alkali Company (Limited).

Guardians' Doings.

The Steyning Board have decided to add anti-toxin to the list of expensive medicines to be supplied free of charge to the medical officers.

The Doncaster Board of Guardians on November 9 resolved that in future all drugs and medicines required in the work-house should be supplied by the Board, instead of by the medical officer as heretofore.

At the meeting of the Dartford Board of Guardians on November 5 a letter was read from Dr. T. F. H. Smith with reference to the decision of the Board to purchase trusses and surgical appliances by contract from wholesale firms instead of the medical officers providing them. Dr. Smith expressed the opinion that there would be great difficulty in obtaining those trusses and appliances most urgently needed if kept in stock by the Board, as they varied so much in shape. It was suggested that the medical officers should be empowered to order the trusses and appliances they needed from the contractors, and thus obviate the difficulty.

Lead in Pottery Manufacture.

The Arbitration Court to deal with the new special rules for regulating the use of lead in pottery manufactures was opened at Stoke-on-Trent on November 7 with Lord James

of Hereford as umpire. The only witness examined was Professor Thorpe. On November 11 Lord James paid surprise visits to neighboring potteries, and on the following day the arbitration unexpectedly terminated. Lord James said the Home Office witnesses had shown that the proposals of the Department required modification so far as they affected "fritting" and the solubility of lead. He proposed, therefore, that the ordinary rules as to the sanitary and structural alterations should come into operation without delay, and that the consideration of the rules referring to "fritting" and the solubility of lead and the examination of adults should be postponed for eighteen months. The decision was accepted by counsel on behalf of all parties concerned.

Bristol Jottings.

Mr. B. Keen has been making some extensive window-improvements to his premises at the top of Park Street, which should produce satisfactory results.

In consequence of rheumatic fever, Mr. Furness, of Kingswood, Bristol, has been removed to the local infirmary, and his shop has been closed during the last fortnight pending arrangements for its disposal.

All the "cutting" and low prices notwithstanding, most of the chemists in Bristol and district are in a good way, and fully one-fourth of them are enabled to live in private away from their businesses, and others keep their hunters!

Messrs. Giles, Schacht & Co., of Clifton, have succumbed to the cutting fever, and just issued an up-to-date cutting price-list for cash only, which is as low, if not lower, than any in the country. They, however, announce that booking will be at "full prices."

With the advent of the wintry weather the chemists of Bristol and Clifton have been arranging their windows with a display of hot-water bottles, chest-protectors, cod-liver oil, cough-mixtures, influenza-cold cures, smelling-salts, &c., each one vying with the other for the best display.

Hodder's (Limited) 1*l.* shares still maintain a good price of 4*½*s. and 45*½*s. in the local stock-market, notwithstanding the greatly increasing local competition, and in the windows of their main establishments display a quantity of fancy and silver-plated leather goods à la Boots' style. It is also rumoured that both Hodders' and Boots' are about to make onslaught at several other towns in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and are offering big rents to secure good positions. Messrs. Buxton & Co., of Clifton, are also about to open another branch-establishment at Black Boy Hill, Redland.

Butterfield's Specialities.

At Manchester Assizes on Wednesday, November 13, before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury, Mr. William Butterfield, wholesale and retail chemist, of Blackburn, brought an action against Edwin Howarth, grocer, also of Blackburn, for selling as "Butterfield's Cordial," or "gripe syrup," a mixture which was not the plaintiff's manufacture, and yet practically sold as his cordial. Mr. Langdon for the plaintiff, Mr. Grant for the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff had for many years manufactured a cordial which had become very popular. He had 3,000 customers, and disposed of about 1 cwt. per week. About two years ago one of his assistants, named Allsop—who had a knowledge of most of the ingredients of the syrup—left and started a rival business, after which the plaintiff noticed his sales of cordial going down, and suspecting the cause, got agents to purchase "Butterfield's cordial" of the defendant and four other grocers. This he had analysed, and found it was not his manufacture, two ingredients being absent. Four other grocers had consented to an injunction and paid small sums towards the costs. The defendant and his daughter-in-law denied ever selling any cordial as "Butterfield's cordial" except that made by Butterfield, and said the analyst must be mistaken. Richard Allsop said he made a gripe-syrup, but had not sold any to Howarth. The plaintiff said he formerly put laudanum in his syrup, but discontinued it in 1893 because of the commotion raised at the time by the Pharmaceutical Society. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages 5*½*s. An injunction was granted.

Charge of Fraud.

At Worship Street Police Court on November 8, Henry Charles Bedding, 40 (described as a chemist, but whose name does not appear on the Register of Chemists and Druggists), was brought up on a warrant charged with having obtained from the Vinolia Company (Limited) soap and other goods, to the value of 28*l.*, by false pretences, and further, with conspiring to obtain such goods by fraud. Mr. Margetts, solicitor, prosecuted, and said that the case was in some measure a sample of long firm frauds, the prisoner and another not in custody having traded in the names of Sinclair & Co., Booth & Co., and other names, and each of them obtaining goods to a considerable amount from the Vinolia Company, of Kentish Town, Messrs. Butler & Crispe, and others. He proposed that the information of the different parties should be read and evidence of arrest taken, when he would apply for a remand. The learned Magistrate replied that to read the information might be to make the prisoner acquainted with facts it would be to his interest to communicate to other people. Mr. Margetts said that he had abstained from mentioning the name of another man implicated. The case, though originated in this district, really extended into every district in London. Detective-sergeant Nursey then deposed that he arrested the prisoner at a chemist's shop in Mile End Road that day, and told him the charge. The prisoner said he was only a servant. The Magistrate ordered a remand.

Mistaken Friendship.

At an inquest held on November 9 on the body of John Stannard (20), inmate of the City of London Infirmary, it was stated that deceased had admitted taking two pills, which he found in an old waistcoat-pocket, the day before his death. Dr. Buncomb deposed that deceased had a deformity of the hands and feet, and was simple-minded, but not imbecile. All pills and medicines were kept under lock and key, but there was a great deal of trouble with people who came to see patients by bringing in pills and patent medicines. Witness had made a *post-mortem* examination and found hæmorrhages into the stomach, the result of extreme vomiting. Death was due to exhaustion from diarrhoea and vomiting set up by the deformity, and started by taking the pills.

A Tragedy in the Potteries.

At Endon, near Leek, on November 10, the body of a woman named Ridge was found under a hedge. The woman had been shot, and close beside her, but still alive, lay her husband, James Ridge, chemist and druggist, bleeding from wounds in the head and throat. A revolver with two chambers discharged was found lying between them. The woman, it is stated, had recently obtained a separation-order from her husband, who was formerly a chemist in Liverpool, and for twelve years was sanitary inspector at Wigan. He subsequently succumbed to his wounds at Leek Cottage Hospital.

Made an End of It.

On November 7 an inquest was held at Bexhill on the body of Daniel Guy (48), chemist and druggist, Red Cross Pharmacy, Lower Station Street, Bexhill, who on the previous day committed suicide by taking prussic acid. Deceased for a long time had been in ill health, and had had to sell his business at Grays (Essex) for that reason. For some time he underwent treatment at a hydropathic establishment for sleeplessness and rheumatic gout. In September he acquired a new business at Bexhill. His ill-health, however, continued, and recently he complained to his wife that he was so ill and worried "he would like to make an end of it." She, however, begged him not to do so, and he promised. The circumstances of his death were told by Frederic Foster, his assistant, who said that on the previous day Mr. Guy came staggering from the private part of the house to him in the front shop, and said, "Mr. Foster, look after my wife; I'm a doner." Witness ran towards him, and deceased staggered back to the kitchen, where he fell. A doctor was sent for, but deceased was dead before his arrival. Two small bottles which had contained prussic acid were found

in the kitchen on the dresser. A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane and a resolution of sympathy with the widow were expressed by the jury.

The Supply of Disinfectants.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Tenby Corporation on November 8, an animated discussion took place regarding the supply of disinfectants by Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, Tenby. Mr. Gifford said the Surveyor had stated that tenders for disinfectants had been advertised for. Mr. Livesey, chemist, was told that he should still continue to have the contract, which, however, was given to Messrs. Morris Brothers at 5*l.*, whereas Mr. Livesey's price was only 3*l.* 5*s.* He (the speaker) had seen Mr. Livesey about the matter, and he volunteered the statement that he had asked the Surveyor why tenders were not advertised for the same as last year, to which the Surveyor replied that there was no necessity, as he (Mr. Livesey) would have the contract as usual. Mr. Livesey had given the Surveyor the choice of three brands of disinfectants at the same price. The Surveyor admitted that he told Mr. Livesey he would very likely have to supply the goods for the Corporation. Mr. Livesey, however, never supplied "Sanitas"; he supplied "his own make-ups." Replying to further questions, the Surveyor said what Mr. Morris was supplying was not the same sort of stuff as Mr. Livesey's. Mr. Farley said he should like to ask the Surveyor why, if he was satisfied with the stuff he had last year, he was now paying a couple of pounds more for it from someone else? The Surveyor: I did it because it was stronger and better. Mr. Gifford reminded him that Mr. Livesey had given him the choice of the three best brands. The Surveyor: There are dozens of different brands. After further controversy, during which the Surveyor said he had no reason for taking the contract from Mr. Livesey, but simply "used his own discretion," it was agreed that the only way to settle the matter was to bring Mr. Livesey and the Surveyor together before the committee.

A Fortnight's Poisonings.

During the past two weeks twenty fatalities from poisoning have been reported, five of these being caused by unscheduled poisons. In the scheduled list carbolic acid appears four times, opium and morphia five times, and vermin-killer, perchloride of mercury, oxalic acid, arsenic, and liniment of belladonna and aconite have one vic im each to their credit. The arsenic was taken by a Plaistow child, who had been given an old teapot to play with, and was afterwards found with some "soft stuff" in his mouth. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that the child's stomach contained a large quantity of arsenic—probably some kind of vermin-killer.—At the inquest on a bricklayer at Stockton-on-Tees who had taken carbolic acid in mistake for whisky, it was suggested that if triangular bottles were used for the poison the tragedy would not have occurred.—At an inquest held at Scarborough on November 12 on the body of a man named Towse who poisoned himself by taking vermin-killer, the jury added a rider to the effect that Mr. Senior, chemist and druggist, Castle Road, Scarborough, had not exercised sufficient caution in selling a packet of vermin-killer.—The unscheduled poisons included liquid ammonia (twice), oil of vitriol (given to a child in mistake for cough-mixture), a mixture of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash used for an electric battery, and aqua fortis taken in error for lime-juice. The victim in the latter case was the daughter of a Birmingham brass-finisher, and she picked up the unlabelled bottle in her father's workshop. At the inquest Mr. Seymour H. Knyvett, Inspector of Factories, regretted that under the Factory Acts there was nothing to prevent persons putting poisonous liquids in bottles of any shape or size. The jury, in returning their verdict, gave expression to an opinion that in the sale of aqua fortis distinctive bottles labelled "Poison" should be insisted upon.—Five attempts at suicide were made. In three cases laudanum was used, a poisonous liniment and oxalic acid being tried by the other two, all women.—An inquest was held before Mr. Sidney Smelt, Manchester City Coroner, on November 13, touching the death of a cab-driver named Henry Manford. It was stated that death was caused by arsenical-beer poisoning.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Belfast Items.

Mr. Wm. Corbett, registered druggist, has opened a drug business in Crumlin Road, which will be known as the Enfield Drug Stores.

Mr. Samuel M. Reid, 80 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, has retired from the retail drug business, having disposed of his interest to Mr. J. V. Johnston, L.P.S.I., who will carry on the business in future.

The businesses closed in Belfast during the past twelve months have been Mr. O'Shea's Pharmacy, Donegall Street; Mr. Stewart's Medical Hall, Dublin Road; and Mr. A. W. Agnew's Medical Hall, Clifton Street.

A representative of a firm of patent-medicine makers, who are pushing their wares among the Belfast traders, states that there are 140 sellers of drugs and patent medicines in Belfast alone. Makers and advertisers please note.

Mr. Robert Andrew, L.P.S.I., 9 Old Park Road, Belfast, has taken new premises at corner of Crumlin Road and Old Park Road, where he will continue his business when the fitting-up is complete. In addition to other fittings, he has purchased from Mr. A. W. Agnew the entire fittings of his former shop in Clifton Street. Mr. Andrew's extension is situate in the centre of a busy district.

Mr. A. W. Agnew, M.P.S.I., who was the purchaser of the Carlisle Circus Apothecaries' Hall, has made considerable changes in the interior of the hall, refitting with new counter, cases, mirrors, and recess labelled stock-bottles, the entire place inside and outside being redone-up and painted. Mr. Agnew, adapting himself to modern ideas, proclaims himself, in large letters outside, "cash chemist."

Mr. S. Gibson, King Street, Belfast, has added to his wholesale business an extensive retail department. Mr. Gibson was the purchaser of the shop-fittings sold at a recent sale of Mr. Stewart's pharmacy, Dublin Road, and has succeeded in altering the structural arrangements of his front warehouse so as to afford a handsome retail drug-department at the one side. The drug-department is in charge of Mr. William Green, L.P.S.I., late of Dublin.

Mr. Thomas Sandford, registered druggist, Newtownards, has recently made considerable alteration on his premises. Although Mr. Sandford has only been in business for about two years his trade has so much extended during the past twelve months that he has had to enlarge his shop, and also take in the upper part, formerly used as a lecture-hall. Mr. Sandford, like many other provincial druggists, does a very extensive trade in groceries.

Sir James Haslett, M.P., performed the opening ceremony on November 11 at the Chrysanthemum Show in the unavoidable absence of the Viscountess of Bangor. The storm was so great her Ladyship was unable to be present—indeed, the streets in the vicinity of the show-yard were so flooded that Sir James and the others taking part in the opening ceremony had to be carted through the water on lorries and drays. Sir James found refuge on a distiller's float.

The Chemists' Telephone.

Messrs. Clotworthy & Co., Belfast, in 1892 agreed with the National Telephone Company to take a connection with the Exchange at "10l. a year, payable in advance for one year, and thereafter at the same rate." On February 6, 1901, the rent not having been paid, the company disconnected the telephone, claiming 10l. for a whole year's rent. Messrs. Clotworthy offered 1l. 0s. 4d., the *pro rata* amount from January 1 to February 6, which the Recorder of Belfast held was sufficient. On appeal to the King's Bench Division, Dublin, last week, this decision was reversed, the Court

holding that the rent was payable every year in advance on January 1, and not in the first year alone. The rent was therefore in arrear on February 6, and the plaintiffs were entitled to disconnect. A decree for 10l. was given.

Collodionising Cows.

At the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on November 7, a man was sent to gaol for fourteen days with hard labour, for cruelty to cows by painting the udders with collodion. Defendant had on a previous occasion been fined.

Strychnine Poisoning.

An inquest was held on November 9 at Sion Mills (Co. Tyrone) on the body of James Donnelly. His death was found to be due to strychnine self-administered. Mr. Robert Barklie found 28½ grs. of strychnine in the stomach and intestines.

Changed Business.

Mr. Maxwell, pharmaceutical chemist, Dalkey, has disposed of his medical hall to his brother, and having acquired the licensed premises known as "Ward's," of Lombard Street, Westland Row, Dublin, intends to dispense potions of a different kind in the future.

Ulster Chemists.

The stocks of Ulster Chemists (Limited) Newry branch was offered for sale by tender. There were no satisfactory offers. The Liquidator announces a sale on the premises at an early date.

The original creditors of the Ulster Chemists (Limited), in liquidation, have now been paid a dividend of 10s. in the pound on their account as a first instalment. The Liquidator still runs several branches in Belfast, and branches at Ballymina, Coleraine, and Limerady. We understand he is negotiating for the sale of these.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE LATE M. MILNE EDWARDS.—A marble bust of the late M. A. Milne Edwards, formerly Professor of Zoology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has been ordered by the Minister of Public Instruction for the decoration of the Museum at the Paris Jardin des Plantes.

A MOTHER'S IMPRUDENCE.—A pharmacist of the Latin Quarter, Paris, was accused last Sunday of having delivered a bottle of carbolic acid when carbolic lotion was ordered. Fortunately for himself he was able to prove that the servant who came to his pharmacy asked for the former. A baby died through the use of the acid.

"THE STUDENTS' GUIDE TO PHARMACY, Civil, Military Naval and Colonial, for 1901-1902" was issued recently, coincidentally with the opening of the winter session of the Paris School of Pharmacy. M. E. Madoulé, Secretary of the School, has again undertaken the duties of editorship. Amongst other information the guide explains the regulations by which foreign pharmacists and students can obtain the honorary grade of French pharmacien (but which does not confer the right to practise pharmacy in France) recently created by the Paris University.

A HISTORY OF DRUGS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.—When the premature death of Professor H. Beauregard occurred last year he had practically completed a careful study of drugs of animal origin. M. Coutière, one of the assistant professors at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has undertaken to superintend the publication of the book, and it forms what is claimed to be the most complete work that has yet appeared on the subject. It is entitled "Zoological Materia Medica: History of Drugs of Animal Origin." The book is illustrated by a number of sketches, made principally by the author; four coloured plates are also given.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
October 1, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

QUEENSLAND VANILLA.—Some vanilla grown at Beaconsfield, Queensland, is reported to be of marketable quality. Some hundreds of plants are now growing, but only about 3 lbs. of cured pods are expected from this season's crop.

POISON SALE.—The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales have decided in the case where a bottle of sulphuric acid is sold by unlicensed persons with a milk-testing apparatus that, as the acid is part and parcel of the machine and properly labelled "Poison," it would be inadvisable to take action under the Poisons Act.

THE PRESCRIBING CHEMIST is recognised as a useful institution in New Zealand. Chemists have lately, under the Public Health Act, 1900, received a supply of forms for notifying cases of actual or suspected infectious diseases which come under their notice. A circular sent with the notices calls attention to the clauses of the Act requiring the forms to be filled up.

THE FIRST CLAIM on the defence fund of the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society was made by a member who injured a front tooth of a lady patient during a dental operation. The claim for damages was compromised, and the member who combines dentistry with pharmacy asked to be recouped from the defence fund. The question arose as to whether the fund is available for dental cases or is to be applied to purely pharmaceutical objects. It was decided to take legal opinion to settle this point.

OPIUM IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Government Bill to "prohibit the importation or smoking of opium" has been reintroduced into the New Zealand Parliament. The Bill is in charge of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon. The importation of opium prepared for smoking is to be made unlawful, and other forms of opium can only be imported by persons holding permits. The importer will be required to keep a register of sales, and also enter particulars of any other way the opium has been disposed of. In 1899 2,199 lbs. of opium was imported into New Zealand.

AN IMPORTANT POINT to disinfectant-manufacturers came before the Pharmaceutical Council of Queensland at the meeting on September 18. The Commissioner of Public Health is desirous of putting into operation the provisions of the Health Act providing for the labelling of disinfectants, antiseptics, and preservatives, so that the purchaser may know the proportion of active principles such articles contain. The Council resolved to send letters to the makers of all the proprietary disinfectants on the market in Queensland, asking to be supplied with such information as would enable chemists to sell these goods without rendering themselves liable to prosecution.

A DEFENCE ASSOCIATION has been proposed in South Australia with a view to meeting the operations of a Food and Drug Act against the retail chemists. It is thought that such an association could provide funds sufficient to retain a lawyer and an analyst, the latter to be notified when samples had been obtained by the inspectors, and an identical sample forwarded to him for his opinion of the strength or the weakness of the case for the defence; the lawyer, specially coached, to plead for the Association, and the analyst to be chief witness, the costs to be a charge on the fund. One pound per year from each member would, it is thought, provide a sum sufficient for all purposes.

RAISING FUNDS.—The Pharmacy Board of New Zealand finds it necessary to raise more funds owing to the expense of protecting the interests of registered chemists. A circular sent to every registered chemist reminds them that the Pharmacy Act, 1898, reduced the examination-fees from three guineas to 30s., and the registration-fee from two guineas to 20s., but imposed other expenses on the Pharmacy Board, which asks if they will consent to pay a yearly membership-fee of 10s. 6d. If the majority is in favour of such a course the Government will be asked to invest the Board with power to collect the amount. There is little doubt from the replies received that the majority will consent, although the minority are serving up some caustic comments on the Board by way of reply to the circular.

Pharmaceutical Mayors.

SIX gentlemen who are on the register of pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists were elected Mayors last Saturday, November 9. Perhaps the most distinguished appointment is that of Alderman Colonel Clifford Probyn to the mayoralty of the City of Westminster, vacated by the Duke of Norfolk,

whose duties as the High Marshal of the Realm during the Coronation prevent his continuance in office. Colonel Clifford Probyn has been a Sheriff of the City of London, and has exceptional experience as an administrator of affairs. He will have something to do with the Coronation—what, we do not exactly know, but he does all things well. Colonel Clifford Probyn is Hooper & Co., chemists, Grosvenor Street, and Hooper, Struve & Co., Pall Mall East.

Bethnal Green has chosen as this year's Mayor of the borough Mr. Charles Edward Fox, pharmaceutical chemist, of Wm. Fox & Sons, wholesale druggists, Bethnal Green.

Twenty-five years ago the founder of the firm was a prominent parochial worker, but his two sons, William and Charles, whom he took into business partnership, did not follow that way, though the new Mayor largely identified himself with mission work connected with the Shore-ditch Tabernacle, and was always available as a committeeman of the Queen Adelaide Dispensary. There are some party men on the Borough Council who objected to this choice

of Mayor because Mr. Fox would not "face the music" in a contested election; but there is no doubt that his qualities as an organiser and ruler in other respects will carry him through his year of office with credit and benefit to the borough, and that the dignity of the high office will in no way suffer in his hands. Mr. Fox is 48 years old, and was apprenticed to his father. After studying at the Square he passed the Minor in 1873 and the Major in 1874. Mr. Fox was admitted into partnership with his father in 1876, and on his father's death became joint partner with his brother. The business has been established nearly 100 years. Mr. Fox married in 1877 the daughter of the late John Kaye, the proprietor of Kaye's Worsdell's pills.

Mr. Mark Smith, the new Mayor of Louth, is well known to the drug-trade as an agricultural and veterinary specialist. He is the head of Mark Smith (Limited). He passed the Minor in the days before it became compulsory, and as a business man has had an exceptionally successful career.



COLONEL CLIFFORD PROBYN.



MR. C. E. FOX.

In the provinces four chemists have been elected Mayors, including Mr. Allwood Simpson, chemist and druggist, Stalybridge, who has been re-elected. Our portrait shows



MR. ALLWOOD SIMPSON.

that Mr. Simpson is none the worse, but all the better, for the term of office he has served.

Mr. Charles Beddoes Shuker, chemist and druggist, has been elected Mayor of Launceston, Cornwall. He is a Minor

man, having negotiated that ordeal sixteen years ago. Mr. Shuker began his pharmaceutical career as an apprentice with Mr. W. H. G. Weaver, of Oswestry, and after that was an assistant with Mr. Roberts, of Colwyn Bay, and Messrs. Baker & Wright, of Chelmsford. Then he went to the Westminster College of Pharmacy for a time, and passed the Minor examination on April 23, 1885. He next managed a branch for Mr. Morgan at Whitechurch, Salop, and left that twelve

years ago to start in business for himself at Plympton, which is now Shuker & Stephens (Limited), and associated with it is the business at Launceston owned by Shuker & Pethick (Limited). He lives at Hornacolt Manor, Launceston, and is 38 years of age.



MR. C. B. SHUKER.

Mr. Arthur Edward Ekins, pharmaceutical chemist, F.C.S., has been elected Mayor of St. Albans. He is a native of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, and the son of Mr. Edward Johnson Ekins, who farmed in that neighbourhood. He was educated at St. Ives Grammar School, and later on served his apprenticeship in Cambridge. He passed the Minor before reaching his majority, and went to St. Albans in 1874; two years later, having meanwhile negotiated the Major, he succeeded to the late Alderman Martin's business. He worked hard until two years ago, when he retired from business, and the management of the firm of Ekins & Fisher passed into the sole care of the junior partner, who had been associated with Mr. Ekins in that position for eight years. No sooner had he retired than friends pressed him to take upon his shoulders

a share of the work of the city. He consented, and was returned third on the poll. Shortly after his election on the Council a vacancy occurred on the Board of Guardians, and he was elected to fill it without a contest. When the general election for Guardians came round early in the present year he occupied the premier position on the poll after a keen fight. Mr. Ekins is a speculative genius. In consequence of the exercise of this gift, St. Albans owes a considerable amount of its growth to him. Some of the estates on which



MR. A. E. EKINS.

a large percentage of the best residential property in the city stands owe their development to him. He was one of the founders of the St. Albans Building Society, of which he is vice-chairman. He is a Freemason, and Prin. Soj. in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire. Besides being Hertfordshire analyst, Mr. Ekins is public analyst for Luton, and analyst to the Herts. Agricultural Society. He is a Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. Montville Evans, St. Albans.

The new Mayor of Wigan is Mr. Richard E. Kellett, chemist and druggist, who is in business at 44 Market Place there. Mr. Kellett is connected with an old Lancashire family of Leyland, where he was born in 1852. After his education he was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. James Kellett, chemist, Wigan, and on his death acquired the business. Mr. Kellett entered the Town Council in 1885. In 1896 he was appointed an alderman, and in the following year he was put upon the magisterial bench. He is greatly esteemed in public and private, his personal friends recognising him as a typical English gentleman.

Mr. Stevens, manager of the works of the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Company, manufacturing chemists, at Queenborough, has been elected Mayor of Queenborough.



MR. R. E. KELLETT.

Mr. Francis Blake Wride, chemist and druggist, Southampton, is a candidate for a casual vacancy that has occurred on the Town Council for the Trinity Ward.

Mr. W. Miles, chemist, King's Lynn, was one of three candidates, each of whom received eleven votes in the election of aldermen at the annual meeting of the Town Council, and the new Mayor, exercising his prerogative of a casting-vote, passed over Mr. Miles.

New Pharmaceutical Examiners.

OF the seven gentlemen who were elected by the Pharmaceutical Council last week to be members of the Board of Examiners only one (Mr. J. W. Sutherland) has had previous experience of the Boards.

Mr. Prosper Henry Marsden, pharmaceutical chemist, is chief dispenser at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and lecturer on pharmacy at the University College there. He



MR. PROSPER HENRY MARSDEN.

was apprenticed with Mr. Charles Midgley, of Manchester, and at the completion of his pupilage in 1888 entered the School of Pharmacy, and passed the Minor examination on July 18, 1889. He then was for a short time an assistant with Messrs. Clay & Abraham, Liverpool, and in 1890 went to Messrs. Hooper & Co.'s pharmacy in Grosvenor Street, W., passing from there to Mr. J. Vincett Parsons, Clifton, where he remained till 1893, when he re-entered the School of Pharmacy and passed the Major in July of that year. He was then for some time with Mr. James Righton, Southport, and in 1895 was appointed to the Liverpool dispensership, and in the following year was appointed lecturer and demonstrator of materia medica on the University College staff. Mr. Marsden is a competent radiographer, and has contributed several papers to pharmaceutical literature, the most notable being one on the solubility of the double cyanide of zinc and mercury, and a note on a drug offered as rhatany.

Mr. Harold Evan Matthews, pharmaceutical chemist, Clifton, was a junior in Cirencester when in 1896 he gained a Bell Scholarship.



MR. H. E. MATTHEWS.

He did well in the School of Pharmacy, taking four silver medals and two bronze ones during the elementary and advanced courses, and passed the Major examination on April 12, 1898. Subsequently he acquired Mr. Mortimer's business in the Mall, Clifton, which he is carrying on with conspicuous enterprise and success. He was early marked by "the Square" for preference, as his hand-

some appearance, tact, and "go," as well as ability above the average, are factors of importance in the examination-room.

Professor M. C. Potter, F.L.S., M.A., of Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who succeeds Professor Harvey Gibson as Examiner in Botany, is a son of the late Rev. Robert Potter, M.A., rector of Corley, and a nephew of the late Professor Richard Potter, M.A., University College, London. He graduated from St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of which he is M.A., taking honours in mathematics and natural science, botany being his special subject for natural science tripos. For seven years he held the post of Curator of the University Herbarium at Cambridge, and was a lec-

turer on systematic botany. He also studied under Professor Pfitzer at Heidelberg. He obtained a Wort's Travelling Scholarship at Cambridge in order to prosecute botanical investigations in Portugal, and a second scholarship with which he studied tropical flora in Ceylon. He has also studied Arctic flora in Lapland. He was appointed to the Durham professorship in 1892. Professor Potter is an



PROFESSOR M. C. POTTER, M.A.

experienced examiner, having acted as such for the Cambridge, Oxford, and Durham Universities or examination boards connected therewith. He has made a special study of economic botany in its relation to agriculture, and has specialised particularly in plant pathology, and is the author of an elementary text-book of agricultural botany, and translator and editor of Dr. E. Warming's "Handbuch der Systematischen Botanik." He has published numerous original papers.

Professor Arthur Smithells, F.R.S., who succeeds Professor Stanley Kipping as a chemistry examiner, is a son of the late Mr. James Smithells, Rivington, Lancs, and was born at Bury in 1860. His higher education commenced at the Glasgow University, where he was a pupil of Lord Kelvin, and was continued at Owens College under Sir Henry E. Roscoe and Professor Schorlemmer, after which he went to Munich to study under Professor von Baeyer, and to Heidelberg under Bunsen. He graduated as B.Sc. London in due course, and in 1883 was appointed assistant-lecturer on chemistry under Sir H. E. Roscoe at Owens College, which position he occupied until 1885, when he succeeded Dr. T. E. Thorpe as professor of chemistry at Yorkshire College, Leeds, which he still holds. He has devoted much time to research, especially regarding the chemistry of flame and spectrum analysis, his achievements in these departments having secured for him the Fellowship of the Royal Society last year. He takes more than ordinary interest in the question of science-teaching, but is no faddist, and he goes to the Board of Examiners with long experience as an examiner for Victoria University and in connection with other institutions. We hope to give the Professor's portrait in our next issue.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., pharmaceutical chemist, was a Bell scholar in 1892, and distinguished himself especially in botany, chemistry and pharmacy, passing the Major examination in July, 1893, and taking the Pereira medal that year. He then worked in the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory as a Redwood scholar, and from 1896 to 1898 was Salter's Research Fellow. Since then he has pursued his science studies for the London University degree, which he obtained this year. He is public analyst for Exeter.

The foregoing are members of the English Board.

Mr. Martin Meldrum, pharmaceutical chemist, Irvine, served his apprenticeship in Dunfermline with Mr. John Tocher, pharmaceutical chemist, now of Dumfries. Thereafter Mr. Meldrum went to Glasgow and studied with Mr. John Lothian, and took the Kinninmont gold medal. He passed the Minor examination in 1897, and the Major in 1899, and acted as assistant for two years in the Glasgow School of Pharmacy. He has now been in business on his own account at 150 High Street, Irvine, for two years. We shall give his portrait next week.

Winter Session.

Chemical Society.

THE fog and perhaps the short list of papers were together accountable for a small meeting on Thursday, November 7, although this was the opening night of the new session. Among the absentees was the President (Professor Emerson Reynolds), whose place was taken by Professor McLeod, F.R.S. Dr. RAMSAY contributed the first paper, which dealt with the non-existence of

OXIDES OF HYDROGEN

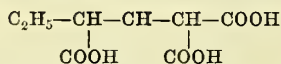
higher than the familiar peroxide. It was shown by Buch last year that hydrogen peroxide from different sources, and especially when mixed with strong sulphuric acid, gave off larger amounts of oxygen than could be accounted for when decomposed by potassium permanganate, and it was suggested that there must be present in such cases a higher oxide of the formula H_2O_4 . Professor Ramsay finds that the amount of oxygen given off under these circumstances depends upon the order in which the materials—hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric acid, and potassium permanganate—are mixed, this behaviour being due to part of the oxide being used up in the formation of persulphuric acid, which is not attacked by permanganate. Buch's results are therefore to be attributed to the initial error in titration thereby introduced. The next paper was by Mr. HOLROYD on the

"ELECTROLYTIC REDUCTION OF NITRO-UREA,"

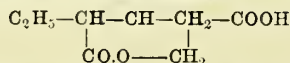
and was chiefly of interest on account of a very ingenious "make and break" arrangement used for converting the direct electric current into an alternating one. Some years ago Professor Vernon Harcourt showed that if a U-tube containing mercury were attached by a cork and glass tube to a dry flask continuously heated, and that if the U-tube were then gently shaken the mercury column would take up an oscillatory motion (up and down), and preserve it so long as the flask was heated. It will be obvious how such an apparatus, by the use of two U-tubes and appropriate "coupling," could be used as a "make and break." This author was succeeded by Dr. JOWETT with a further contribution from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories on the alkaloid

PILOCARPINE.

By the oxidation of isopilocarpine the author has already obtained an acid of the formula $C_8H_{10}O_4$, called pilopic acid, and also acetic acid. By a re-investigation of this reaction he has isolated, in addition, the next higher homologues of each of these—viz., homopilopic and propionic acids. The first of these is a much more tractable body to work with than pilopic acid, and so it has been possible to obtain some further insight into the structure of pilocarpine. When heated with potash the acid takes up a molecule of water, and is at the same time slightly oxidised, forming a new acid, which, by comparison with the synthesised substance, has been identified with α -ethyl tricarbullic acid of the formula—



Since homopilopic acid is at once a lactone and an acid, Dr. Jowett ascribes to it the formula—



He has also taken the opportunity of thoroughly re-examining pilopic acid, and is satisfied that Pinner and Kohlhammer's various objections to his previous statements are unfounded.

Mr. ORTON then proceeded to describe a new general method of preparing

AMIDES OF FATTY AND PHENYL-FATTY ACIDS

by the addition of benzoyl chloride and ammonia to the acid whose amide is required. The reaction is the result of an observation made by the author with Dr. Garrod in the

course of the examination of an alcapton urine, which, by the addition of benzoyl chloride, gave a precipitate of the amide of di-benzoyl homogentisic acid.

Only about an hour had been consumed in reading these papers, the authors having been commendably brief, and as no more authors were present the remaining papers of general interest were read in abstract by Professor Dunstan, F.R.S. Of these one by Professor P. Frankland and Dr. R. C. Farmer described the solvent properties of

LIQUIFIED NITROGEN PEROXIDE,

which appears to have no action on inorganic materials or organic acids. In contact with hydroxy-aromatic compounds the latter undergo various changes such as nitration, oxidation, and diazotisation. A rather remarkable feature of this solvent is that, unlike liquefied ammonia and sulphur dioxide, it does not ionise the solute. In the discussion Professor TILDEN expressed his surprise at this behaviour. The last paper read was of particular interest to the Fellows who had braved the weather to attend the meeting. It was entitled "Analysis of an Incrustation on the

STONE GALLERY OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,"

and was sent in by Mr. E. G. Clayton. It showed that the gallery which runs round the lower part of the dome of St. Paul's is gradually becoming incrustated with a white porous material which consists chiefly of calcium sulphate, the production of this substance being apparently due to the "weathering" of the Portland stone in an atmosphere containing moisture and sulphur dioxide. In commenting on the subject Professor MCLEOD remarked that certain parts of Westminster Abbey were in the same way being converted into sodium and other chlorides by the hydrochloric acid exhaled by the Lambeth potteries. [On this subject see the *C. & D.*, August 31, page 366.—ED. *C. & D.*]

Society of Chemical Industry.

NEW YORK SECTION.

THE first meeting this session was held at the Chemists' Club, 108 West 55th Street, New York City, on October 25. Previous to the meeting the members dined together in an informal manner at the Hotel Savoy, these informal dinners being a delightful feature of the meetings of this Section, as they are in England, and are marked with great cordiality and good fellowship.

At the meeting following, Mr. Clifford Richardson, the Chairman of the Section, presided. The general attendance was good, and speaks well for the vitality of the Section. The CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, spoke of his visit to Glasgow to attend the annual meeting of the Society, and of the reception accorded by the Council of the parent Society to the invitation of the New York Section to hold the annual meeting of 1903 in New York, of which he was the bearer. His announcement that there was every probability that the invitation would be accepted for either 1903 or 1904 was received with enthusiasm, and the election of committees to arrange details for the reception and entertainment of the English members was discussed.

A paper, prepared jointly by Messrs. S. A. Tucker and H. R. Moody, was read on the possibility of the production of

ETHYLENE FROM INORGANIC SOURCES.

The authors started on the fundamental idea to form such a combination of carbide or carbides and silicides, that when the product is acted upon by water or dilute acids there might result, either directly or by interaction, a different gas than is evolved from any of them taken alone. It was thought that ethylene might be so formed. Calcium carbide with water gives off acetylene and aluminium carbide with water produces methane, and it was thought that a combination of the two carbides might cause a reaction in the nascent state and so produce ethylene directly. Many experiments were tried with this object, but the gas given off was always a mixture of acetylene and methane. A mixture of manganese carbide and calcium carbide was also disappointing. Silicides were next tried, and finally it was found that a fused mixture of barium silicide with witherite and coke gave off 15 per cent. of ethylene. It thus seems

possible to obtain a product which will, on the addition of water, simultaneously give off ethylene and acetylene.

This was followed by a paper from the same authors on the

REDUCTION OF ALUMINA BY CALCIUM CARBIDE,

in which they summed up a long series of experiments as follows: Results obtained favour the use of high amperage and voltage for not more than fifteen minutes. The presence of both carbon and a carbide of an alkaline earth is required, air should be excluded, and the amount of alumina should be considerably in excess of the theoretical amount of coke.

The annual report of the Section, dated June, 1901, which has just been printed, shows that the total number of members is now 871, an increase of 108 members during the year. Dr. Schweitzer, the energetic Secretary, has arranged an interesting series of papers for the session.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE subject for the meeting of the Association, at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 7, was a paper by Mr. A. H. Ware on the

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.

Mr. Ware was not able to be present, and his paper was, therefore, read by Mr. R. E. LOWNSBROUGH, while Mr. Charles Hymans had charge of the slides, many of which were beautifully coloured reproductions of the plants dealt with. Carnivorous plants were defined as plants which possess contrivances for entrapping small animal forms, the proteids of which are subsequently absorbed in soluble form as food. The number of species possessing these powers is much larger than is generally supposed, there being about 400 in all belonging to sixteen or eighteen genera, included in five, or possibly seven, natural orders. All the plants of five of these orders are composed entirely of insectivorous plants, but there are two supposed carnivorous plants belonging to orders not known to contain others—viz., *Lathraea Squamaria*, the toothwort, belonging to the N.O. *Orobanchaceae*, and *Bartsia alpina* of the *Scrophulariaceae*. As regards the natural relationships of the five natural orders containing none but insectivorous plants, modern systematists group the orders *Sarraceniacae*, *Nepenthaceae*, and *Droseraceae* together, to form a cohort termed *Sarraceniales*, which falls naturally among the other Thalami floral orders of the class *Dicotyledones*. The N.O. *Cephalotaceae*, comprising only the single species *Cephalotus follicularis*, is closely allied to the *Saxifragaceae*, whilst the *Lentibulariaceae* are closely allied to the *Scrophulariaceae* and *Orobanchaceae*. Mr. Ware made a biological classification, including in the first group those insectivorous forms which have neither motile nor digestive organs. The second group is furnished with digestive organs, but no motile entrapping apparatus, whilst the third group includes those highly-advanced forms which catch their prey by means of motile apparatus, and leisurely digest the insects. Group one is again divided into two sub-divisions. The first includes plants of the "eel-trap" group, furnished with traps, having open orifices for the entrance of small animals, which close on any attempt at exit. The second sub-division is composed of the pitcher plants, which show an advance in the production of bright colours to attract insects, and secrete honey to lure them to their destruction in the fluid of the pitcher. The second group is similarly sub-divided, the first division comprising the true pitcher-plants belonging to the solitary genus *Nepenthes*. While the *Nepenthes* are similar in many respects to the *Sarracenias*, considerable advance is met with, and a true digestion first found. In the second division (sometimes termed the "lime-twigs" group), instead of finding chamber-like traps or pitfalls, the plants are furnished with emergences, secreting a sticky semi-fluid, to which the insect adheres. The insect's struggles only bring it closer to the digestive glands of the plant, which

POUR OUT A SECRETION

resembling that of the human stomach. The third and last group are plants with motile as well as digestive organs, and this group is also divided into two sections, the first consist-

ing of the genera *Drosera* and *Pinguicula*, in which the irritability of the motile parts is comparatively slight; whilst the second division comprised the genera *Dionaea* and *Aldrovanda*. These, instead of possessing sticky emergences, catch their prey by means of a motile organ, which instantly closes upon it like a spring-trap, forming a chamber in which the digestive functions are carried on. Illustrative examples from each group were then described and figured by means of the lantern. *Utricularia* (submerged water-plants) were first shown as representing the first group, *Sarracenia purpurea* being selected from the next group. This plant bears a rosette of radical leaves, all of which are transformed into pitchers. Attractive colours are developed in the laminar portion of the top of the pitcher.

Another slide showed *Nepenthes distillatoria*. The pitcher here is furnished with a lid, closed in very young plants, but which gradually opens as the plant grows. If one is cut before opening it is found to be full of a fluid secreted by epidermal glands. If a small piece of meat is placed in a recently-opened pitcher, the fluid becomes strongly acid, and is found to contain an enzyme resembling that of the human stomach. The meat by the action of the fluid is rapidly converted into absorbable, soluble products.

The paper then dealt with *Droserophyllum Lusitanica*—a most effectual fly-catcher of the "lime-twigs" kind—and the two well-known natives, *Drosera rotundifolia* and *Pinguicula vulgaris*, the first examples of the group having motile organs. *Drosera* exhibits an advance upon *Pinguicula* in the direction of irritability, but, in the differentiation of organs for diverse functions, is beaten by both *Pinguicula* and *Droserophyllum*. *Aldrovanda* and *Dionaea* were mentioned as the two genera which together form probably the highest group of insectivorous plants. *Dionaea* and its ally live on situations where a display of colour is unnecessary. Its leaves, lying close to the ground, render it readily accessible to both crawling and flying animals. As the mechanism of *Aldrovanda* leaves closely resembles that of the Venus's fly-trap, Mr. Ware dealt solely with the latter. The lower portion of the leaf is generally regarded as a winged petiole, and is the only motile portion. If the "trigger-hairs" are touched, the two halves of the leaf close almost instantly.

Mention was made of a curious fact, known to some botanists, but about which most of the

BOOKS ARE IGNORANT,

and often in error. If the trigger-hairs are just touched once lightly, as when an insect brushes it momentarily in flying past, the leaf does not close. The advantage of this to the plant is that the closing of the leaf under such conditions would be futile, and result in a waste of energy. Let the touch, however, be immediately repeated or let the insect momentarily remain in contact with the leaf, and the trap instantly closes, be the touch never so gentle, or the insect never so light. Another error appearing in most books is the statement that the surface of the leaf is less irritable than the trigger-hairs, the leaves closing only very slowly if touched on the surface instead of on the irritable emergences. This is true of all parts except the upper surface of the mid-rib, which is the most sensitive portion of the whole structure.

The explanation of the process given by Mr. Ware was that, in touching the irritable organs, the slight shock results in the breaking-down of some complex reserve-energy containing body, much as a slight shock would decompose some of the fulminates. This leads to a redistribution of the vacuole sap in the cells, those cells nearest the subsequent bend parting with sap to those on the opposite side. These become more turgid as the others become less, and hence occasion the bending or closing of the leaves.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Ware brought the meeting to a close.

Hastings and St. Leonards Association.

A MEETING of the chemists of Hastings and St. Leonards was held at the Sala Rooms on November 7, for the purpose of considering a proposal to form a local Association. Mr. F. ROSSITER presided, and explained the object of the meeting. In the course of his remarks he referred to a previous

Association, and, with others, regretted the attempt had not met with greater success; he thought the present time opportune, and that circumstances required that such organisations should exist in every town. Mr. JOHN SMITH also spoke on the commercial, social, and political aspects of the question, strongly advocating combination. The result was that it was unanimously resolved to carry out the object of the meeting, Mr. F. Rossiter being elected Chairman, and Mr. C. R. Stedman, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. It was further agreed to elect the following gentleman as a provisional committee to draw up rules:—Mr. John Smith, Mr. Edwards, Mr. F. Tree, and Mr. Sidney Smith.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

The opening meeting of the session was held on November 12 by a social gathering at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham. There was an attendance of about a hundred members and lady friends, including the President (Mr. John Barclay), Messrs. T. Barclay, A. Southall, A. W. Gerrard, J. Poole, G. H. Brunt (Hon. Secretary), T. Saunders, C. Thompson, F. H. Alcock, J. Wakefield, J. Gibson, Arblaster, and others. Mr. and Mrs. John Barclay received the guests as they arrived, and at 8.30 a capital musical programme was entered upon, affording enjoyment for a couple of hours. The cinematograph was also a welcome feature of the entertainment. At 10 o'clock there was an interval for light refreshments.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A SMOKING-CONCERT promoted by the above Association was held at the Victoria Hotel, on Wednesday evening, November 13. Mr. George Woolley, the President of the Association, occupied the chair. Amongst those present were Alderman Robert Gibson, Messrs. W. Lane, J. Woodruff Walton, and J. C. Kidd. The programme was made up of ventriloquist performances, pianoforte solos, songs, recitations, &c., the performers including Messrs. Ed. Wyatt, Mr. Lindon Wyatt, Mr. George Crews, Mr. Bert Williams, Mr. Westoby, and Mr. Bearle. Some character sketches by Mr. Bert Williams were very clever. Mr. Parker officiated as accompanist.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

THE chief item of business at the meeting of this Association, which was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on November 11, was a paper on "The Chemists' Defence Association, Its Aims and Work," by Mr. S. N. Pickard, of Ossett, a director of the Association. There was a moderate attendance of members, and Mr. W. Stead presided. Prior to the reading of the paper the PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Crooke, of Mirfield, who recently retired from business, had been stricken down and his recovery was hopeless.

Mr. J. RHODES intimated that Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, of Leeds College of Pharmacy, was prepared to give a lantern-lecture to the Association.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, wrote thanking the Association for inviting him to their annual dinner.

A communication was read from the Pharmaceutical Society as to the draft Pharmacy Bill not being proceeded with at present. The PRESIDENT said there was no other course open. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. GLEDHILL said it was the Government who would introduce the Bill, and not the Society.

Mr. PICKARD then read his paper, submitting that it is as necessary for chemists to protect themselves against trade prosecutions as to insure against fire. In the discussion which followed, Mr. R. BROADHEAD and the PRESIDENT spoke, and Mr. PICKARD replied.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on November 11, Councillor T. Critchley (President) in the chair.

Mr. G. B. PICKWORTH (the Hon. Secretary) presented

THE ANNUAL REPORT,

which stated that the Association was still among the leading associations of the country, and reviewed the events of the year. Referring to Mr. Gifford's presence on the Pharmaceutical Council the report said it was a pity that the Pharmaceutical Council did not take chemists generally more into their confidence. It was time that the relations between the Committee and Council took more of the nature of a municipal committee and council. Considerable correspondence had passed between the Association and the Technical School sub-committee regarding the formation of classes for pharmacy students. The Technical School Committee wanted the Association to guarantee for three years, but this the Association refused to do, and the matter was allowed to drop. A botany class had however been established, and Mr. Joseph Hindle had been appointed on the Technical School Committee.

Mr. GRIMSHAW moved the adoption of the report, which he considered to be the most straightforward since he had been a member of the Association. Mr. NEEDHAM seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The report of the TREASURER (Mr. Haworth) showed a balance of 14. 9s. 1d. in hand.

MR. GIFFORD AND THE COUNCIL.

Mr. R. LORD GIFFORD explained why the draft Bill is not to be proceeded with in the meantime. The Bill had been useful in that it had brought about recognition from the Privy Council. Meanwhile it was most important to force the pace and to test the Acts they already had in every possible way. Particularly there was section 17, which declared that "the name and address of the seller shall be on the label." That was not ambiguous, yet he had heard it argued that because a practice had been followed it ought to be continued. His habit of mind was cautious regarding innovations in old practices and customs. He thought they could scarcely be too careful. Still, the product of all the old practices of their predecessors on the Council was so lamentable, so unlike what the old legislators wished, so inadequate to safeguard the interests of the public and the privileges intended to go with qualification, so utterly subversive of every right to which the individual chemist was entitled—that they were justified in viewing with suspicion and distrust every procedure which had former practice on its side. Let them have a frank expression of opinion from chemists. Were they prepared to allow that a trade-name without personal name was sufficient? As to the report that he had done nothing on the Council, it was an extremely difficult matter. He assumed that the chemists of the country expected him to behave with propriety, and not to advertise himself, but to do the work in the most effective manner as it appealed to his judgment. He found that effective work could only be done in committee. It would be absolutely indecent for a new man to go and presume to teach old members of the Council their business. He had found very great courtesy paid to him on the Council, and respect and consideration given to his views. If they would like him to go into the matter thoroughly in order that they might know for themselves what took place on the Council, he was prepared to place himself at the disposal of the general members at any private meeting. He quite agreed that chemists of the country generally ought to be in a better position in the matter of judging as to the actions and working of the Council. They had to take the word of the Council for it, and he thought a great deal too much. He undoubtedly thought committee work must be private, but still there must be a happy mean whereby information could be given to the general body of chemists. When they came to the struggle with the Privy Council their basis must be the one of personal qualification, and he was sure, as far as the Council was concerned, personal interests would have no weight.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

resulted as follows:—Councillor T. Critchley, President; Councillor Shorrock (Darwen) and Mr. W. Wells, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. B. Pickworth, Hon. Secretary; Mr. H. Haworth, Treasurer; and the following the Committee: The foregoing, with Messrs. Holt, Grimshaw, Needham, J. Hindle, W. Pickup, R. L. Gifford, E. Highton, C. Critchley, A. P. Garland, and two elected by the Darwen members.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE first meeting of the winter session of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on November 13 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The attendance was very meagre; at 8 o'clock there was an audience of twenty-one. Those present included Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), Mr. W. Martindale, Dr. Harrison Martindale, Mr. E. Northway Butt, Professor Greenish, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. W. Prior Robinson, Mr. Langford Moore, Mr. Upsher Smith, Mr. E. M. Holmes, and Mr. E. T. Brewis.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN took the chair, and explained that the President was prevented at the last moment from being present. He regretted there were so few people at the first meeting of the session, but the boisterous weather prevailing in the suburbs might account for it. He then called on Mr. WALLIS to read his paper on

THE STRUCTURE OF CAPSICUM MINIMUM.

Cayenne pepper has been official since 1851, and is liable to adulteration, but no thorough histological investigation of its characters has been undertaken in this country. The author therefore thought it advisable to examine the official drug and place its characters on record. Before beginning the investigation the work of continental histologists was consulted, but in some cases it is doubtful as to what variety of capsicums had been worked on. The author confined his attention to *Capsicum minimum*, known as Zanzibar chillies on the market. A lantern-slide was then shown of the varieties of chillies to make clear the kind used in the investigation. This was followed by slides of (1) the pericarp and dissepiments, (2) the seeds, (3) the calyx, (4) the stalk, and (5) the powder. The most remarkable feature of the seeds is the thickened epidermis, the cells of which vary very much in appearance according to their position on the surface. The best medium in which to examine the powder is saturated chloral-hydrate solution, and the slide should be warmed. The most striking element are portions of the outer epidermis of the pericarp, with cells in groups and delicately striated on the surface. As it is desirable also to distinguish between the powder from *Capsicum minimum* and *C. annum*, Mr. Wallis gave the following differences: (1) The outer epidermis of the pericarp of *C. minimum* is formed of thick cells, which have few pits, arranged frequently in small groups of five to seven in a row, and whose walls show four lines in their thickness. The cuticle is delicately striated. The corresponding epidermis of *C. annum* shows rounded and much thickened cells, with numerous pits in their walls, and not in any way disposed in groups. (2) The tissue lying immediately beneath the outer epidermis of the pericarp of *C. minimum* is formed of delicate thin-walled cellulose parenchyma, whilst in *C. annum* there is a well-defined collenchymatous and suberised hypodermis. (3) The large, much thickened cells from the epidermis of the seed-coat of *C. minimum* show curious club-shaped processes when isolated, and oval or rounded slits; the corresponding cells of *C. annum* show the slits, but much shallower, and have also a more contorted thickening when seen from the side. Mr. Wallis was not prepared to draw up a corrected monograph for the Pharmacopœia, as he had not examined the Japanese chillies so largely found in commerce.

Mr. W. H. LENTON (Butt Research scholar) followed with a paper on

THE ASH OF CAPSICUM-FRUIT.

The Pharmacopœia requires that capsicum-fruit on incineration shall not yield more than 6 per cent. of ash, but no mention is made as to whether this refers to the air-dried or artificially dried drug. The author's practice was to dry the capsicums for from two to three hours in a water-oven, and powder. Of this powder 2 grammes was taken and ignited over a Bunsen burner, the heat at first gentle, being increased

towards the end of the operation. The following table shows the results obtained:—

<i>Capsicum minimum.</i>				Per cent. of Ash
1. Bright Nyassaland	...	...	...	4.7
2. Sierra Leone (good)	...	...	...	4.4
3. Bright Zanzibar	...	...	...	5.1
4. Dull inferior ditto	...	...	...	5.8
<i>Capsicum annum.</i>				
5. Bombay cherries (average sample)	...	...	...	5.4
6. Yellow Coconada (good sample)	...	...	...	5.0
7. Bombay capsicums (good average)	...	...	...	5.6
8. Dull poor capsicums	...	...	...	5.9
9. Japanese good orange	...	...	...	4.3

The conclusions Mr. Lenton drew from these determinations are that the ash-test is not a sufficiently distinguishing test, and he sees no reason for altering the B.P. limit until a greater number of samples have been examined. The samples should also first be submitted to an expert to determine whether they come within the official definition. It is desirable that the Pharmacopœia should definitely state whether in ash-determinations the drug is to be air-dried or artificially dried. Drugs containing volatile principles are examples of cases where great heat should not be used, whilst, on the other hand, squill, on account of its hygroscopicity, needed prolonged desiccation.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN expressed the obligation of the Society to the authors of the papers.

Professor GREENISH said he had taken an interest in the progress of the work because there had not been any thorough investigation of the subject in English. He congratulated Mr. Wallis on the scholarly way he had presented his facts, which must have occupied an immense amount of time in compiling. If the work had been extended to a comparison with Japanese, Bombay, and Natal chillies it would have been better, but probably the work would be continued when the necessary leisure could be found. He mentioned also that the samples operated on were not museum specimens, but actual commercial samples taken recently from the brokers' tables. The ash-determinations were tedious, but the results repaid the trouble, as they showed no prospect of that method being used for distinguishing good and bad chillies. A continuation of Mr. Lenton's work would be to take chillies judged by experts to fall within the B.P. description, and determine whether the ash varied to any great extent. They would then know whether the present B.P. limit holds good.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN said the papers were exactly the type which would keep up the reputation of the Society as the promoter of pharmaceutical research in this country. The work done was excellent, and he did not envy the workers, who must have had many a sneeze during the progress of the investigations. The ash-results were sufficient to condemn ash-percentage as a means of telling the genuineness of the drug, because the variation was within narrow limits. The trade in chillies is, he said, not a pharmaceutical trade exclusively, as by far the greater part of the supplies is used as condiment. Pharmacists have a liking for a dull-looking powder, such as is yielded by Zanzibar chillies; the powder from the Japanese variety is a much brighter article, and has been used for improving the appearance of other kinds. A dull powder is thought to be an indication of pungency, since the Zanzibar kind gives one like that. It would be a great assistance to the spice-trade to have a complete examination, histologically and chemically, of all species of chillies, and he hoped Mr. Wallis and Mr. Lenton would continue their researches. They had an excellent example in Dr. John Thresh, who made his reputation in pharmacy by investigations on the active principles of capsicums and ginger.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES commented on the amount of work which must have been required in preparing the papers. Microscopic subjects always offered a certain amount of fascination to the workers. In regard to the use of chillies, he said that in the West of England there is a good demand for them in the pilchard-preserving trade. The botanical source of Japanese chillies have received his attention since the drug was exhibited at the evening meeting in December, 1897. The subject was beset with difficulties, which he had

as yet been unable to surmount. He had given seeds to various friends, but had neither received herbarium specimens nor heard whether they had succeeded in growing them. There is only one species of capsicum native of Japan—*C. anomalum*, with globose fruits—and it is not described in Franchet and Salviati's excellent "Flora Japonica," but a reference was given by them to some forms of *C. annuum*, L., and *C. longum*, L. In the Japanese work "Sô-mokow-Zoussets," vol. iii., of which a copy is in the North British Branch library, there are given illustrations of capsicums with the same shape as the Japanese chillies of commerce. One figure, rather larger than the other, is called under the name "tengiku mamori," and referred by the Japanese botanist to *C. annuum*. The other, rather smaller than the average of the dried fruit of commerce, bears the name "murasaki togarashi," but is referred to an undetermined species of *Capsicum*. The fruit, however, is represented as borne in pairs, like that of *C. minimum*. The synonymy of the species is very complex. Thus there are three different plants to which the name *C. minimum* has been given, and two to which *C. frutescens* has been allotted. A recent work on capsicums published in the ninth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Gardens contains plates of both *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens* that yield fruits similar in size and shape to the Japanese drug. Until, however, actual specimens of the plant with the fruit and flower attached are obtainable, it would be rash to assert to which species of *Capsicum* the Japanese should be referred. From its slightly larger size than the Zanzibar or Sierra Leone chillies, and its lesser pungency, it seems probable that it may be rather one of the smaller forms of *C. annuum* than *C. minimum*.

Mr. MARTINDALE mentioned that when in the West Indies he obtained a chillie-pod 5 inches long, and probably weighing 4 oz., but not having properly dried it it went mouldy, and had to be thrown away.

Mr. O. B. ALLEN agreed with Mr. MacEwan that capsicum plays but little part in pharmacy. The demand was for the yellow variety known as Nepaul pepper.

Mr. HOLMES: So-called Nepaul pepper has a violet flavour, but is difficult to get, and does not come through the ordinary trade channels.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN then proposed a vote of thanks to the authors of the papers, and, they having suitably replied, adjournment was made to the examination-hall, where tea and coffee were served.

Personalities.

MR. W. LLOYD, chemist, Carmarthen, has been elected an alderman.

MR. RICHARD CLARK, of Raimes, Clark & Co., wholesale druggists, Edinburgh, has been re-elected Chairman of the Edinburgh Parish Council and of the District Lunacy Board.

MR. W. A. WRENN, of the firm of Gregory & Wrenn (Limited), chemists, Taunton, who has served the office of Mayor of that town two years in succession, was on November 9 elected an alderman.

ALDERMAN BENJAMIN ROBINSON, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of Pendleton, has been elected for the sixth time by the Dalford Corporation Chairman of the Committee of the "Royal Technical Institute." Alderman Robinson laid the foundation stone of the Institute on October 1, 1892, and the buildings were opened by the Duke and Duchess of York on March 25, 1896. The Institute has proved a great success and steps are already being taken to increase its accommodation, which at present is sufficient for 2,000 students.

At the Ranelagh Hotel, Birkenhead, last week, a kit-bag, dressing-case, and inkstand were presented to Mr. Evan A. Evans, who has recently returned from acting as a compounder with the troops in South Africa. Mr. Evans served his apprenticeship with Mr. Norton, chemist, of Grange Road, Birkenhead. At the beginning of the war Mr. Evans went out as compounder in connection with the Army Medical Corps, and on his arrival at the front was attached to one of the large hospitals. The presentation was made at a supper, at which Mr. J. C. Rees presided.

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



Upper White Cross.

Ride a cock-horse to Upper White Cross,
Where Auditor Hodgkinson vends Irish Moss,
And gentian and aconite, otto of rose,
With a Clarke to Ward off all competitive blows.

Ride a cock-horse to Upper White Cross,
Where drugs and galenicals, probed to their source,
Are assayed and standardised to B.P. rank
By John (also Slinger) and Clarke (Yeoman Frank).

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. AYRTON & SAUNDERS, Liverpool, have laid down plant, and engaged a number of skilled workmen for the manufacture of elastic hosiery on their premises.

THIS MONTH'S "ADVERTISING" is specially devoted to Christmas goods, and chemists and druggists will find some adaptable ideas in it. Here is one:—

Chemists and fancy dealers who make a Christmas specialty of perfumes and scents in fancy bottles, might find it a very remunerative innovation if they offered to perfume the handkerchiefs for lady customers free of charge, for a certain period before Christmas, by way of advertising their specialities.

Generally, however, the notions are in respect to window shows. Those of our readers who wish to get copies of the number should not write to us first, but to Smith's Advertising Agency, 100 Fleet Street, London.

GLYCERINATED CALF-LYMPH.—During the present small-pox scare in London and the consequent enormous demand for calf-lymph, Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., have sent out very large quantities of their "Pure Culture" brand, and it is noteworthy that they have not had a single complaint in regard to it not "catching on."

AGFA TONING BATH.—The Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation are putting on the English market through Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.O., a neutral toning and fixing salt containing gold. The 1s. tins contain 6 oz. of the salt, which is dissolved in 30 oz. of water after solution. The clear solution is decanted and filtered, and in this the prints are immersed. Fixing takes place before toning, the operations taking together from five to six minutes. We hope to refer to this preparation again after making a practical trial of the salt.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The late Mrs. Hanbury's

long and useful life which was so sympathetically sketched in the obituary notice quoted in last week's *C. & D.* from the Times, was remarkable on other accounts than that of its rare length. "That life is long which answers life's great end," wrote Young; and surely if life's great end be to leave the world better than we find it, Mrs. Hanbury might have been said to have fulfilled that purpose had she died fifty years ago. She did her full share of the humanitarian work which has so changed the face of civilised society in the last century. The year of her birth, 1793, was a significant date. It was the Year I. of the French Revolution, which violently, but effectively, taught Europeans to love their neighbours as themselves. Mrs. Hanbury's earlier life was devoted to a practical philanthropy which, paradoxical though it may seem, was to a large extent the outcome of the teaching of such fiends as Marat and Robespierre. As a little girl, the record tells us, she walked with her father in his garden at Leadenhall Street. The change in city life which this little incident indicates is not more marked than is the change in the same period in our sociology. The modern attitude towards slavery, in regard to class distinctions, and in the treatment of criminals, was largely created by the philanthropical group in which Mrs. Hanbury laboured, and it was essentially the "fraternity" which the mobs of 1793 demanded.

The Longevity Controversy

of twenty or thirty years ago has been mildly re-opened in some of the press references to Mrs. Hanbury's 108 years and 144 days. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Mr. Thoms, and some other thinkers of the time challenged the claims often put forward in respect of certain centenarians, and showed that in the majority of cases the evidence was of the most shadowy character. Prior to 1837 there was no reliable register of births. Baptisms were registered, but as Dissenters and Catholics did not avail themselves of the rite their records were untraceable. Names, too, were confused in the registers, and in most instances the claim of centenarianism was based on the infirm memory of the aged claimants themselves. Sir G. C. Lewis committed himself to the statement that while there might have been a very few persons whose lives had passed the century, none had ever reached 110. Since then the evidence in each case has been more closely scrutinised than it was formerly, but I fancy it has shown that lives of 100 years and over have been more frequent than the sceptics believed, though I do not think any claim to exceed the limit of 110 years has been established.

No one can Doubt

the authenticity of two recent cases of centenarianism, the French chemist Chevreul, and Mrs. Hanbury, and curiously enough both have been indirectly associated with pharmacy. If there had been no other evidence in the latter case than that of the sampler, that would have been conclusive. There exists a sampler worked by the deceased lady and dated "1800; Elizabeth Sanderson in her 8th year." That is a document which no one can doubt. Another famous centenarian has acquired posthumous association with pharmacy. Is it generally known that the "Olde, old, very Olde Man," as Thomas Parr was called in his lifetime, is buried in one of the transepts of

Westminster Abbey. The tomb stone which was re-cut in 1870 bears the following inscription:—

The Parr of ye county of Sallop Born in Ao 1483. He lived in ye reignes of Ten Princes viz K Edw 4 K Ed V K Rich 3 K Hen 7 K Hen 8 K Edw 6 Q Ma Q Eliz K Ja and K Charles aged 152 years and was buried here Nov 15 1635.

Parr's pills were originally made by a Manchester druggist named Roberts, but the recipe and goodwill were bought by Herbert Ingram, of Boston, who afterwards founded the *Illustrated London News*. The "Dictionary of National Biography" tells us that Ingram employed a schoolmaster to write a little pamphlet about them. It was cleverly done, suggesting rather than absolutely asserting that the pills were composed of ingredients which "the Olde, old, very Olde Man" himself used to preserve his health. I have not seen the pamphlet lately.

The Correct Pronunciation of "Pilulæ"

is not made clear by Mr. Ince's letter; not, at least, to my poor understanding. I was aware that all authorities make the "u" in the word short, and I asked, therefore, whether to be strictly correct we ought to pronounce it like the "u" in tub. Mr. Ince writes: "Yes, we ought; the 'u' is short, as in flatulence." But is the "u" short in flatulence? The "Century Dictionary" gives the pronunciation of that word thus, "Flat'-ū-lens," that is, with the long "u." Assuredly the "u" in tub has not the same value as the "u" in flatulence.

The Privy Council Correspondence

read at the last Pharmaceutical Council-meeting promises well for legislation. It is true that Whitehall and Bloomsbury are not exactly in accord in their aims. My lords have not much sympathy with our professional aspirations, and it is quite possible that they think labels are more important than education. Moreover, negotiations between the two powers are not quite easy. The lamb's logic was but poor stuff when the wolf began to argue. But we are not quite helpless. It is true that without the aid of a Government department we can go only a very little way in legislation, but we are strong enough to hinder the Privy Council from enacting any unreasonable poison laws. If, however, they can suggest any procedure which will promote the safety of the public it ought to be our desire, as it certainly is our interest, to help them all we can. Anyway, it is hopeful that some official legislation is contemplated. Fortune, it has been said, rarely knocks twice at any man's door. Our pharmaceutical leaders missed a great chance when they rejected the Lord Chancellor's offer to help; now they vaguely know their own minds, and the chance seems coming round to them again.

The Royal Warrant Business

is being run with a great deal of vigour just now. There are, I suppose, some fees payable in connection with these appointments, and the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth must live. Moreover, it is the traders themselves, no doubt, who apply for the appointments, so we need not waste sympathy on them. But where is the limit of these appointments? I observe, for instance, that Mr. Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Julichs Platz, Cologne, and Mr. Johann Maria Farina, No. 4 Julichs Platz, Cologne, have both been almost simultaneously appointed purveyors of eau de Cologne in ordinary to his Majesty. The terms of the appointment are, I believe, that the appointee "is to have all the rights, profits, privileges, and advantages of the said office." How each of them is to get "all" is a Court mystery, which it is not for the common crowd to unveil.

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Editorial Comments.

Double Harness.

THE correspondence which has passed between Bloomshury and Whitehall in regard to the Pharmacy Bill has shelved that measure temporarily, but it has had the compensating advantage of bringing the executive bodies of the Pharmacy Act closer together than they probably have been for thirty years. This is a great accomplishment. The fact has never been sufficiently realised that the Parliament of 1868 fitted the Pharmaceutical Society and the Privy Council with double harness by making the one body dependent upon the other in regard to the execution of the new functions created by the Pharmacy Act of that year, with the object of securing the safety of the public. The arrangement might have been of very great benefit to pharmacy had the double harness been given a fair trial, but unfortunately that did not happen, and, without recalling incidents which are better forgotten, the Government department has generally acted more as a check upon the pharmaceutical partner than a willing helper in advancing the principles of the Pharmacy Act. The correspondence referred to seems to reveal the possibility of a better understanding. We are not disposed to regard the inquiry into the Poison Schedule instituted by the Privy Council as a proceeding wholly inimical to pharmaceutical interests. There is a disposition in some quarters to take it in that light, and it has even been said that pharmaceutical interests are seriously threatened; but we have sufficient confidence in the manner that chemists and druggists have discharged their duties under the Act to be assured that any committee of responsible men, such as that now meeting in Whitehall, will be slow to advise any serious modification of the provisions adopted in 1868 after several attempts at legislation and careful inquiry by a Select Committee. What we especially desire to emphasise now is that the Privy Council, in common with the Pharmaceutical Society, has the opportunity of realising the full extent of its duties under the Pharmacy Act. Under that Act the Society is empowered to modify by by-law its own governance, to regulate the qualifications of those who desire to be registered as chemists and druggists and retailers of poisons, and to declare what articles should be poisons within the meaning of the Act. No resolution in respect to these can have the force of law without the approval of the Privy Council. The experience of thirty-two years' working of the Act is proof, on the whole, that what has been done has been

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, November 6, at 3 o'clock. It was the first after the annual meeting, and commenced with the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year. The members who attended were Messrs. George D. Beggs, J. I. Bernard, J. Smith, J. Edgar Connor, Dr. Whitla, P. Kelly, W. Jamison, Thomas Batt, George Grindley, R. Blair, George Brown, and Professor Tichborne.

Mr. BERNARD proposed the re-election of Mr. Beggs as President of the Society. He said after their experience of him since he had occupied the chair they could not do otherwise than re-elect him. If he had ever erred it had been on the side of leniency towards those who had strayed beyond the rules of debate. They all knew how hard he had worked. It was, of course an honour to him to have occupied the chair and to be re-elected to it; at the same time he must know that they were indebted to him—and not he to them—because of all the work that he had so efficiently performed. (Applause.)

Mr. CONNOR seconded the motion, remarking that Mr. Beggs had displayed the greatest ability at the recent Conference, and the Council could not do better than ask him to take office for another year.

Mr. KELLY supported the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The PRESIDENT, in responding, assured the Council that he felt deeply the honour, and accepted it as a proof that his line of conduct whilst in the chair had met with their approval. When he took the chair for the first time he said that the welfare of the Society should be a paramount object with him, and he hoped he had never lost sight of that. He had always endeavoured to put self in the background when the interests of the Society were at stake. (Hear, hear.) He knew the position of President was an onerous one, and its duties, no doubt, took up a lot of time, but he willingly gave it. He might have retired on the present occasion with the good will of his brethren round the table; but as he saw that it was their will that he should retain office for the coming year he would cheerfully do so. He only hoped that the coming year would be one of harmony and of effort for the good of the Society and of the licentiates at large.

The PRESIDENT, rising again, said he now claimed the privilege of asking them to re-elect Mr. Bernard Vice-President. No one knew better than he how much work Mr. Bernard did for the Society. He (the President) on many occasions had to consult Mr. Bernard, who was always both ready and willing to help him, and devoted his time and energy for the benefit of the Society. He, living outside the city, was not at all times available, but with Mr. Bernard as Vice-President, the affairs of the Society were certain to be well looked after.

Mr. SMITH seconded the motion, saying he did not think they could have a more capable man as Vice-President.

The motion passed unanimously.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in thanking his fellow-members for the renewal of their confidence, said he only hoped that he should be able to do more than he did in the past year for the Society. He did not agree with the President, however, that the Vice-President had any claim to precedence in elections to the chair. No occupant of the office of Vice-President should feel hurt if the Council should select someone else for the chair. He thought it would be a bad precedent to make. However, that was for the future. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY proposed the re-election of Mr. Grindley as Hon. Treasurer, which Dr. WHITLA seconded, and Mr. GRINDLEY acknowledged. On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, Messrs. Simpson and Brown were re-elected auditors.

COMMITTEES.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committees:—

Law.—Messrs. Batt, Grindley, Kelly, Simpson, Tate, P. N. White, J. Smith, and R. Blair.

School.—Messrs. Brown, Connor, Grindley, Porter, Professor Tichborne, and Smith.

House.—Messrs. Brown, Connor, Grindley, Porter, Professor Tichborne, Smith, Blair, and Turkington.

Declarations.—Messrs. Batt, Grindley, Simpson, Jamison, and Smith.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ANNUAL MEETING.

The PRESIDENT reported that the following resolutions had been passed at the annual meeting:—

1. That this meeting suggests to the Council to consider the advisability—

(a) Of having the final examination divided into two parts instead of one, as at present; and—

(b) Of having a day class in the School of Chemistry.

2. That the following clause be added as an amendment to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland); for the protection of the public and duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland:—

"That no person or persons be permitted to keep open shop for the compounding or dispensing of physicians' or surgeons' prescriptions, unless they be trained and educated, and have passed a qualifying examination according to Act of Parliament for so doing."

The first resolution was referred to the School and Law Committees. As to the second,

Mr. KELLY made a lengthy speech, criticising the conduct of certain English capitalist companies and stores with branches in Ireland. He strongly condemned these as being of no permanent benefit to Ireland, for the profits were taken out of the country. He argued, moreover, that it was wrong for seven persons to do what one might not legally do, and maintained that the qualified licentiate and the public should be protected from the dishonesty of unprincipled capitalists who got behind a weak part of the Act. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland v. Boyd, Mr. Justice Holmes, referring to Section 22 of the Apothecaries Act of 1791, which enacted that no "person" should practise the art and mystery of an apothecary unless he was duly qualified, held that the penalty prescribed by the section was against a person or individual as distinguished from a company or corporation. It was happy, for companies that they were thus not exposed to the law. He thought that the words "this includes companies" should be added to the proposed clause. If pressure were brought to bear on the companies they might relinquish the objectionable trading, and, if the worst came to the worst, he would be for registering the existing companies and allowing no more of them. But the time had come for pharmacists to do something or throw up the sponge. (Applause.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that after the words "no person or persons" in the proposed clause the words "either collectively or as corporate bodies" should be introduced. Did Mr. Kelly agree?

Mr. KELLY: Certainly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he gathered from Mr. Kelly's remarks that he had no intention of disturbing or legislating against companies which had been a length of time in existence, and who were merely limited companies by the circumstance of having capital so placed. He understood his argument to be directed against "bogus" companies, as he described them, who did not care about pharmacy or the safety of the public, but introduced pharmacy as an advertisement to bring the public to their shops, and induce them to buy goods, which they disposed of at an enormous profit. Another class of "bogus" companies, of which they had several examples, were companies that got registered with about 50% or 100% capital. There was no doubt that the law for the establishment of limited companies extended all the favour it could towards the upsetting, or, he might say, repealing of the intentions of the Pharmacy Act. That Act was passed for the protection of the public; but how the public were protected by these limited companies he did not know; and he did not think that the Government could contend that they ever intended that these companies should do what they were doing. At the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act limited companies were almost unknown, and it was not then thought possible that limited companies could practise as physicians, surgeons, or dentists. The Government lately passed an Act to protect veterinary

surgeons, doctors, and dentists, but they left out the men who, the doctors acknowledged, were more responsible for the safety of the public than they were themselves. What the doctor ordered the apothecary or chemist might change if he did not know his business. He could not get away from the fact that a valuable monopoly had been handed to them by their Act of Parliament. They had also liabilities imposed on them by that Act; and how any Government which in recent times had legislated in that direction could say that they had not vested interests he could not see. The Government had given them an Act, and they had induced people to get educated and pay their fees under it; but now they found that the Act was not worth a button to them. All that they asked was that it should be carried out in its original spirit. There was a Parliamentary Interpretation Act, according to which the word "person" was to be construed as meaning "persons" also. He thought the first step in this matter was to have a conference with the proprietors of such limited liability companies as Hamilton, Sons & Co., of Dublin, and Grattan's, of Belfast; but the idea that a collection of pensioners, backed up by paid officials, was to contend with them in their business and use it as a stalking house for robbing the public in another direction, was ridiculous. He thought they ought to stand on their rights and ask the Government to confirm rights that they had given. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY moved that the second resolution, proposing a new clause to the Act, be referred to the Law Committee.

Professor TICHBORNE seconded. Everyone knew, he said, how strongly he felt on this subject, and the only point he would insist on was that they should make it perfectly clear that they proposed to exempt existing companies.

Mr. JAMISON asked when this proposal was to be introduced.

The PRESIDENT: We hope to get some

AMENDMENT INTRODUCED DURING THE COMING SESSION,

the present motion is the first step towards it.

Mr. JAMISON said that registered druggists and chemists and druggists felt it a great grievance to be liable to attend on juries. It was ruinous to those who could not pay assistants to be obliged to leave their shops. He had talked over the matter with Sir James Hazlett, who was prepared to give every assistance he could to obtain the removal of the grievance. Could not a clause for the purpose be brought forward with the other amendment?

The PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Jamison's idea is perfectly feasible.

Mr. GRINDLEY: We should confine it to those two classes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I think we ought to accept Mr. Jamison's idea. If the law requires a man to be in his shop for the purpose of selling, the law has no right to take him away from that duty.

Mr. JAMISON: That is my contention.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said it was an oversight not to have got the exemption in question into the last Amendment Act.

Mr. JAMISON said he was much pleased at this expression of opinion. He had been asked several times what the chemists and druggists were getting from the Pharmaceutical Society, and now he would be able to convey to the former that the Society was going to do something tangible for them. It might be the means of getting more chemists and druggists to join the Society.

The PRESIDENT: I may say that it has been always my wish, as well as that of all the members round the table, that the seven seats on the Council allocated to chemists and druggists should be filled by chemists and druggists.

Mr. KELLY, in reply, said the legitimate companies should be taken into their confidence, for they would otherwise be formidable enemies. They had vested interests which could not be blotted out. His opinion was that the Society should work shoulder to shoulder with the chemists and druggists in the matter. Such men as Sir James Hazlett and Mr. Harrington, of Cork, would be strong friends.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The men we object to are the uneducated men who do not make a living by pharmacy.

Mr. Kelly's motion was then passed.

EDUCATION IN BELFAST.

A letter from the Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, informed the Council that that was now the title of a recognised school previously called the Working Men's Institute.

Professor TICHBORNE moved that the Institute be inspected with a view to seeing whether its educational arrangements were up to the standard required by the Council.

Dr. WHITLA seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I would ask our northern friends to nominate someone to carry out the inspection in place of Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. JAMISON said he was sure that Mr. Tate, who was the senior pharmaceutical member of the Council in Belfast, would act in that capacity.

This was agreed to.

THANKS TO MR. MONTGOMERY.

The PRESIDENT said there had been a slight omission at their last meeting. They should have passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Montgomery for his unflinching attention to the business of the Society. He was always ready and willing to undertake any work that was put upon him. He now moved accordingly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

EDUCATION IN CORK.

A letter was read from the organising Secretary of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork, applying for a recognition of the Institute as a school of chemistry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving that the letter be referred to the School Committee for report, said it was no doubt a hardship that there was no school in Cork at which students could prepare for the Society's examinations.

Professor TICHBORNE: Queen's College, Cork, is already on our list.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We have evening classes here. If they have not in Queen's College, Cork, it would make a difference.

Mr. BLAIR said he had had opportunities of knowledge as to this matter. In Queen's College the fees were high. The Municipal Council of Cork had recently taken over the institution in question, and it had a fine laboratory, and its headmaster (Mr. O'Keefe) was a first-rate chemist. It had classes also for botany and physics, and people in Cork were very anxious that it should be recognised by the Council. Young men who wanted to attend the Queen's College had to get away from their business two or three times a week.

The PRESIDENT said that it would be wise to leave the matter in the hands of the School Committee. Mr. Blair could send a report as to the teaching of the Institute.

Professor TICHBORNE: What we especially want to know is whether the students would be able to have a hundred hours' work at the bench in six months.

Mr. BLAIR said he thought the course was ninety hours, and an additional week's work could bring it up to a hundred. The course lasted all through the winter, and they hoped to have summer and autumn sessions. The headmaster had assured him that the Government would spare no expense in order to make the school an efficient one for the province of Munster.

The letter was referred to the School Committee.

MR. ENGLISH RESIGNS.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas J. English, of 17 Rathgar Road, resigning membership of the Society because he "received a circular, issued from 67 Lower Mount Street, signed by the President and Vice-President, touting for votes for their nominees."

The PRESIDENT said he sent out the circular in conjunction with the Vice-President, and was responsible for it, but it was with no intention of touting for votes. He thought he had already answered Mr. English very fully in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; and he had also to say now that he did not ask for nominations until he was compelled to do so. He considered his position in the chair a neutral one; but if they had had no nominations for the election where would they have been? They had to elect seven

members each year. They had three resignations, and they withheld the nominations till the last moment. They did not know that Mr. English was nominated. If they had only nominated three persons it would have looked like the work of a clique who wanted to monopolise the nominations, which was the farthest possible thing from their thoughts. The circular had to be sent out in order to avoid an awkward position. They had searched Dublin and the country in order to get suitable men to stand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he concurred in every word that the President had said, and he accepted his share of responsibility for the circular. He was glad to know that there was very little likelihood in future of a scarcity of members for the Council, for he knew men that were willing to come forward. They would be happy to have more registered druggists amongst them if only men were sent in who stuck to their own business, and did not poach on that of the pharmaceutical chemist. They could not have men who they knew were breaking the law by compounding prescriptions.

The PRESIDENT: As a matter of course, Mr. English's resignation is accepted.

DONATIONS

were received from the University, Birmingham, of a copy of their Calendar for 1901-2; from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, of copies of twenty-three pamphlets; and from Messrs. E. White and J. Humphrey of a copy of their "Pharmacopædia." Thanks were voted to the donors.

PHARMACY ACTS CASES.

A draft of a letter intended to be sent to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, setting forth the reasons why the members of the Constabulary should assist in carrying out the Pharmacy Acts in Ireland, was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the Council were entitled under one of their Acts of Parliament to the services of inspectors of weights and measures. Members of the Constabulary had become inspectors of weights and measures through the country.

The draft was approved of.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. James Henry, LL.D., B.L., and David O'Sullivan, M.P.S., were re-elected examiners for the Preliminary examination; Mr. W. V. Johnston, M.P.S., was re-elected examiner for the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examination; and Mr. James Guiler was re-elected examiner for the materia medica and botany division of the Pharmaceutical License Examination.

The PRESIDENT moved the following resolution pursuant to notice:—

"That on and after the 1st day of October, 1902, all candidates for the pharmaceutical license must produce evidence of having attended a course of elementary chemistry extending over a period of three months, each course to consist of, at least, three hours lectures per week. The student must attend at least three-fourths of the lectures at a school of chemistry recognised by the Society; such course to be taken out previously to entering on the course of practical chemistry already required by Pharmaceutical License Examination Regulation IV."

This regulation shall not apply to candidates who have obtained their certificates of practical chemistry prior to the 1st day of October, 1902.

Dr. WHITLA said he feared that if this resolution were carried it would add too much to the work of the students, and would increase the difficulty of getting apprentices. It would be better to increase the amount of the practical work than to add on theoretical chemistry in the way proposed.

The PRESIDENT said they were anxious to facilitate the students as much as possible, but Sir George Duffey and some of the examiners had said that some of the students knew little or nothing whatever about the theory of chemistry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that in the Society's school they had been giving instruction in theoretical and practical chemistry concurrently. As to teaching practical without theoretical chemistry they might as well teach a person recitation before he knew how to read.

Mr. SMITH agreed with Dr. Whitla that it would be a serious matter to add anything more to the examination. The proposal which was made would involve 18 months'

residence in Dublin or Belfast. He admitted the need for theoretical chemistry, but thought the desired end might be attained by revising the syllabus and laying down an exact course for the examiners and the students.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said there were schools now springing up in the country in which young men could get instruction in theoretical chemistry.

The PRESIDENT: The establishment of technical schools is now becoming so general that there ought to be little difficulty. Almost in every town they are establishing them. We have a splendid one in Kingstown, also in Black Rock.

Mr. SMITH: If you recognise all the technical schools it will be all right.

The resolution was referred to the School Committee.

Other business having been disposed of,

The Council adjourned.

The Australian Tariff.

SUBJOINED are particulars of the proposed Australian tariff which came into operation on October 8, 1901, at 4 P.M., Victorian time. We select these items from the paper published for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The tariff is divided into sixteen divisions, namely:—(1) Stimulants, (2) narcotics, (3) sugar, (4) agricultural products and groceries, (5) apparel and textiles, (6) metals and machinery, (7) oils, paints, and varnishes, (8) earthenware, cement, china, glass, and stone, (9) drugs and chemicals, (10) wood, wicker, and cane, (11) jewellery and fancy goods, (12) leather and rubber, (13) paper and stationery, (14) vehicles, (15) musical instruments, and (16) miscellaneous. The letters "n.e.i." mean not elsewhere included.

Spirits, viz.:—

Spirits and spirituous compounds, n.e.i., when not exceeding the strength of proof	per gal.	14s.
When exceeding the strength of proof	per proof gal.	14s.
Amylic alcohol and fusel oil	per gal.	14s.
Methylated and collodion	per gal.	3s.
Perfumed and bay rum	per gal.	25s.

Wine, medicinal or medicated and Vermouth (in bottle) per gal. 8s.

Opium, including as regards smoking opium the weight of the immediate containing package per lb. 20s.
(Special exemptions from tobacco duty: Tobacco destroyed for manufacture of sheepwash or other purposes under departmental by-laws.)

Glucose per cwt. 8s.
Sugar, viz.:—

The produce of sugar-cane, including molasses, golden syrup, and syrups, n.e.i. per cwt. 6s.

Arrowroot per lb. 1d.
Blue, laundry per lb. 2d.

Candles, tapers, and night-lights; solid spirit-heaters, including the weight of the immediate containing package; stearine, paraffin wax, beeswax, and Japanese or vegetable wax; also lard and refined animal fats per lb. 1½d.

Cocoa and chocolate, ground or in any way manufactured, or with milk or other substance, cocoa-butter, caramel, and caramel-butter; confectionery, n.e.i., including bon-bons and mixed packets of confectionery containing trinkets (gross weight), sugar-candy, cachous, and fruits crystallised or candied per lb. (and 15% *ad val.*) 2d.

Honey, jams, and jellies; also preserved ginger in liquid (including the weight of liquid) per lb. 2d.

Lime-juice and other fruit-juices and fruit-syrups (non-spirituous) per gal. 1s.

Linseed per cental 2s.

Linseed-meal per cental 4s.

Linseed-cake and oil-cake per cental 1s.

Liquorice, viz.:—

Crude per lb. 1d.

Other per lb. 2d.

Malt-extract, non-spirituous per lb. 2d.

Oilmen's stores, n.e.i., including infants' and invalids' foods (special preparations of), culinary essences (non-spirituous), soap-dyes, condition-foods, and other preparations used in the household whether otherwise exempted or not—when in packages for retail sale *ad val.* 20%
(Special exemptions: Annatto, liquid and solid; isinglass; rennet-liquid, in packages of not less than ½ a-pint.)

Soap, viz.:

Perfumed, toilet, and medicated (including the weight of wrappers) per lb. 4d.
N.E.I., including polishing per lb. 1d.

Spices, viz.:

Unground, n.e.i., including green ginger per lb. 2d.
Ground, n.e.i. per lb. 4d.

Table-waters, aerated or mineral, and preparations packed for household use for the production thereof, including sparklets; also ale, porter, and other beer, cider, and perry containing less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit... ad val. 20%

(Special exemption from apparel duty: Elastic stockings, surgical.)

(Special exemptions from metal duties: Crucibles; capsules, metallic. Electrical materials—viz., accumulators or storage batteries, except glass jars, cable (covered), carbons, incandescent lamps, testing-meters and instruments. Scales—viz., chemical, analytical, and assay.)

Blackings, including dressings, soaps, oils, inks, pastes, polishes, stains, and varnishes for leather; Berlin and Brunswick blacks, furniture, oil-paste, and polish, and bronzing and metal liquids ad val. 20%

Greases, axle, and thickened or solidified oils; solid or viscous compounds for lubricating, and tallow (unrefined)... per cwt. 4s.

Oils, viz.:

Cotton-seed, in bulk or otherwise per gal. 2s.
(Including castor), in vessels not exceeding 1 gal.—

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pints and smaller sizes per doz. 6d.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pints and over $\frac{1}{2}$ -pints per doz. 1s.

Pints and over $\frac{1}{2}$ -pints per doz. 2s.

Quarts and over pints per doz. 4s.

Over a quart per gal. 1s. 4d.

In vessels exceeding 1 gal., viz.:

Olive per gal. 1s. 4d.

Castor, china, colza, linseed, gasoline, mineral-spirit oils, n.e.i., and cotton-seed when methylated pursuant to departmental by-laws per gal. 6d.

Lubricating (mineral), mineral n.e.i., and kerosene per gal. 3d.

N.E.I. per gal. 6d.

(Special exemptions: Oil—viz., fish, including cod (unrefined), seal, whale, penguin, petroleum (crude), degrass, sod, naphtha, benzine, mirbane, and turpentine.)

Paints and Colours, viz.:

Ground, in liquid, partly or wholly prepared for use per cwt. (and 15% ad val.) 1s.

Colours (dry), dry white-lead, and patent dryers and putty per cwt. 1s.

Varnishes, varnish-stains, lacquers, enamels, Japans, liquid sizes, patent knotting, oil and wood finishes, petrifying liquids, damp-wall compositions, and lithographic varnish per gal. (and 15% ad val.) 1s.

(Special exemptions: Colours, artists'; dyes (dry), not packed for retail sale; lamp, ivory, bone, and vegetable blacks; London purple and Paris Green; sulphate of copper; ultramarine blue; whitening.)

Filters of all kinds, fire and glazed bricks, fire-lumps, fire-clay manufacturers, n.e.i., asphalt and roofing-tiles ad val. 15%

Glass, n.e.i.; also Seltzogenes and Accessories and Syphon-bottles ad val. 15%

Glassware, n.e.i. per cubic foot* (and 15% ad val.) 8d.

(Special exemptions: Glass—viz., lenses, unmounted; locket, brooch, and watch-glasses; bottles, empty, of not more than 6-fl.-dr. capacity. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus—viz., Instruments for measuring the density of liquids. Scientific Apparatus (glass)—viz., beakers, flasks, test-tubes, vacuum-tubes, burettes, pipettes, weighing-bottles and tubes, eudiometers, nitrometers, radiometers, fat-extraction tubes, filter-pumps, gas-washing, reduction and absorption bulbs and tubes, test-measures in centimetres and grains; also carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, decomposing-water, and bacteriological apparatus of glass.)

Glue, not liquid, and gelatin, sheet per lb. 2d.

Glue, gelatin, and cements, n.e.i., including mucilage and printers' roller-composition ad val. 20%

(Special exemptions: Dry gums, shellac, dextrine, sandarach, and mastic. From stone-duty: Pestles and mortars—agate.)

Acetic acid, extract or essence of vinegar, and vinegar:—
Containing not more than 6 per cent. of absolute acid per gal. 6d.

Containing more than 6 per cent, but not more than 30 per cent. per gal. 2s. 6d.
For every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. per gal. 10d.

Acids, viz.:

Muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric ad val. 15%
Carbonate of ammonia, and carbide of calcium per owt. 5s.

Drugs and chemicals, viz.:

Salicylic and boric acids; bisulphites of potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium; foaming powders and liquids, and malt and hops substitutes ad val. 20%

Insecticides, sheep-washes, and disinfectants, n.e.i. ad val. 15%

Medicines, viz.:

Patent and proprietary medicines, and other medicinal compounds; non-spirituous medicinal extracts, essences, juices, infusions, solutions, and syrups; pills, pilules, tabloids, tablets, capsules, cachets, suppositories, plasters, poultices, salves, ointments, liniments, non-spirituous powders, pastes, medicated confectionery, medicinal waters and oils, n.e.i.; and medicines for animals ad val. 25%
(Special exemptions: Essential oils (non-spirituous), bacteriological products and serum.)

Perfumery, including perfumed ammonia, camphor in blocks or tablets, toilet-preparations (non-spirituous) perfumed or not; lanoline, glycerin, vaseline, and petroleum jelly not medicated ad val. 20%
Saccharin per lb. 20s.
Soda crystals per cwt. 1s.

Jewellery, including smelling and pocket perfume bottles, partly or wholly made up of gold or silver, including gold or silver wire ad val. 25%
Watches, &c., including opera, field, and marine glasses, cinematographs, phonographs, cameras, magic-lanterns, and accessories, &c. ad val. 20%

(Special exemptions: Microscopes, telescopes, spectacles, except gold or silver; barometers and thermometers, except advertising.)

Stationery, manufactured, including inks and ink powders; wax, sealing and bottling ad val. 25%

(Special exemptions: Paper—viz., emery and flint-paper and cloth, filter paper, litmus-paper.)

Brushware, viz.:

Carpet-sweepers, hair brushes and combs (toilet), and tooth-brushes ad val. 15%

N.E.I., including brooms, mops, crumb-trays, and brushes ad val. 25%

Corks, bungs, net-floats, cork mats, and other manufactures of cork ad val. 15%

Photographic dry-plates, films, and sensitised paper ad val. 15%

(Special exemptions: Scientific instruments and apparatus imported by governing bodies for use in universities, colleges, schools, or public hospitals. Surgical and dental instruments and appliances (not being furniture)—viz., amputating, cupping, dissecting, examining, ear, eye, mouth, nose, throat, midwifery, operating, veterinary, lint, gauzes, bandages, ligatures, oil-silk, poroplastic felt, splints, and artificial limbs and eyes.)

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bailey, G. H. *First Stage Inorganic Chemistry*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 212. 2s. (Org. Science Series.) (Clive.)

Bergey, D. H. *Principles of Hygiene: A Practical Manual for Students, Physicians, and Health Officers*. Illus. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 496. 13s. net. (Saunders.)

Holmes, F. M. *Surgeons and their Wonderful Discoveries: Stories of Chloroform, of the Valuable Antiseptic Treatment, Finsen Light, Röntgen Rays, and other Triumphs of Surgical Skill and Practice*. Illus. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 160. 1s. 6d. (Partridge.)

Marshall, J. S. *Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry*. Roy. 8vo. 21s. net. (Lippincott.)

Park, J. *Cyanide Process of Gold Extraction: Text-book for Mining Students, Metallurgists, and Cyanide Operators*. 2nd Engl. ed. enl. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 176. 7s. 6d. (Griffin.)

Woodhead, G. S. *Diphtheria: Metropolitan Asylums Board. Report on the Bacteriological Diagnosis and Antitoxin Serum Treatment of cases admitted to Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board during 1895 and 1896*. Illus. Folio. Pp. 272. 7s. 6d. (P. S. King.)

* Measuring outside the packages as imported.

for the best. One point should not be lost sight of—viz., that the Select Committee of the House of Commons which took evidence in 1835 was decidedly of opinion that the qualification to be required of those who should be authorised to sell poisons should not be as high as that for dispensers of medical prescriptions. This opinion found expression in Section 6 of the 1868 Act in these words:—"The examination shall be such as is provided under the Pharmacy Act for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as an assistant under that Act," *i.e.* the Minor examination. This declaration by the Mother country that pharmaceutical skill and knowledge, tested and approved, and supervised by the Privy Council, is requisite in those entrusted with distribution of poisons to the public has been adopted by every part of the Empire as the only sound basis of regulation. Any relaxation of the principle on the part of the Mother country now would, therefore, in all likelihood, affect the poison laws of the whole Empire. This is a serious consideration, and we trust the Committee will not overlook it. It is probable that they may get from the Colonial laws certain points at to the sale of poisons in sparsely populated districts where qualified retailers do not exist. In a few colonies provision is made that certain poisonous articles may be sold by licensed person, and these articles are specified. A principle somewhat similar to this was embodied in the Sale and Use of Poisons Bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Lord President of the Privy Council in 1885. That Bill added a third class of substances to the Poisons Schedule which might be sold by any person irrespective of qualification, provided certain formalities were observed. This principle the Pharmaceutical Council had adopted at the request of the Privy Council in a Pharmacy Bill drafted by the Pharmaceutical authorities in 1883. It was also admitted by the Council in the terms upon which liquid preparations of carbolic acid were scheduled in 1900. It is no secret that it is along these lines that the present Committee is inquiring, and upon the Committee's recommendation some amendment of the Pharmacy Act will be formulated. If the desires of registered chemists and druggists so far as they are expressed in the Pharmaceutical Council's Pharmacy Bill are to have a chance, they must be fused with those of the Privy Council, whatever they may be; hence the exceeding importance of the two Councils being perfectly frank with each other. They are not quite so at present, but the Committee may be able to adjust the double harness of the Pharmacy Act to fit the stiff necks of the partners without galling.

Colonial Veterinarians.

THE reports of the Veterinary Surgeon of Cape Colony and his assistants for the past year and the annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India, which we received at the same time, are interesting, as showing the scope for veterinary practice which our colonies and dependencies afford. The reports also demonstrate the fact that the work of the veterinary surgeon is, perhaps, not yet appreciated at its true value. For instance, in India, with the exception of Burma, none of the provinces are equipped with a veterinary establishment to deal adequately with the cases that occur—due, it is said, to the inefficient aid of a Government which does not seem to realise the importance of either horse-breeding or cattle-breeding in India. In the Bacteriological Laboratory rinderpest, anthrax, surra, lymphangitis, epizootica and strangles were dealt with, but the Bacteriologist and his staff were chiefly occupied during the year with the manufacture and testing of rinderpest serum, of which 62,432 doses

were manufactured and 24,232 distributed to the various superintendents. Inoculation against rinderpest in Bombay, Bengal, Burma, and Madras was successfully carried out, and the results are said to be encouraging.

The reports of Mr. D. Hutcheon, the Veterinary Surgeon of Cape Colony, and his assistants are of a much more extensive and elaborate character. The prolongation of the war has handicapped the veterinarians in their proper vocation, as many of the subordinate officers have been taken from their particular districts and sent to the coast towns to inspect remounts and perform other military duties. Mr. Hutcheon, however, gives an exhaustive summary of work done, which shows that his department has not been idle. Serious and widespread outbreaks of glanders occurred in the Cape and several districts in the Western Province, and it is to glanders that Mr. Hutcheon devotes most of his report. He traces the history of glanders from Aristotle and Hippocrates (who were acquainted with farcy and glanders of the donkey) through all its phases to the discovery of the glanders microbe (*Bacillus mallei*) by Löffler and Schütz in 1882. He proceeds to detail the treatment of various eminent veterinary authorities up to the time mallein was discovered, that having completely changed previous methods of treating the disease. With the aid of mallein the diagnosis of cases which were previously difficult becomes a comparatively easy matter. Mr. Hutcheon gives directions for preparing mallein, and suggests that the Government should exercise control over the sale and use of the remedy. From the district surgeons' reports it appears that opposition to the veterinarians' work is met with from the farmers. Many of them object to experimental inoculation for such diseases as heartwater in sheep and goats, but the feeling is gradually being overcome, and more confidence in the curative abilities of the veterinary surgeon is becoming manifested. With regard to heartwater, it seems satisfactorily proved that the bonte tick is the principal, if not the only, medium by which the disease is spread. Preventive inoculations of virulent blood taken from diseased animals, modified by the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerin and preserved with a trace of carbolic acid, have been employed with good results. Some experiments with desiccated blood proved unsatisfactory, and in order to find out whether drugs had any preventive or curative effect goats were dosed with sulphur, sulphide of calcium, creolin-carbolic acid, and calomel, but with negative results. Biliary fever in horses gave trouble in various districts. Belladonna and ammonium chloride, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. doses of eucalyptus oil, were tried with good effect in some cases, the after-treatment being with sulphate of iron and tincture of digitalis or stimulants. The best results are said by natives to be obtained by using a decoction of the bark of the root of the knobthorn (Dutch, *Pearde praam*; Kafir, *Munquambe*) but this is not borne out by official investigation.

A COLONIAL EXHIBITION ON 'CHANGE.

We mentioned last month that the Court of Common Council had granted the use of the Royal Exchange in London for an exhibition of a selection of colonial produce from the Glasgow Exhibition. It was originally intended that the exhibition should be held this month, but there were many formalities to settle owing to the fact that Sir Thomas Gresham bequeathed the Royal Exchange to be the property of the merchants of London, and to be used for their benefit for all time. Accordingly, it has never been used for any other purpose, and it was impossible to grant the use of the Exchange for the exhibition without London merchants having a say in the matter. During the past ten days the drug, oil, and seed merchants, who are the principal users of the building, have almost unanimously signed a

petition praying that space should be granted to enable all colonial Governments to participate in the exhibition. The Gresham Committee has now consented to grant the use of the building, except the eastern half of the central quadrangle in which drug-merchants usually meet, for the exhibition, which will open towards the end of February, 1902, and will continue open for three months.

IMPRISONMENT AS AN ALTERNATIVE.

We report pretty fully a case of appeal against a conviction under the Pharmacy Act, which was heard at Sligo last week, the appeal being based upon the extraordinary ground that the Magistrates did not specify imprisonment as an alternative to a fine. It is indeed remarkable that, while on this side of St George's Channel the administrators of the law have used all their forces to get imprisonment made an alternative to a fine for infringement of the Act, a defendant in Ireland should be the first to move for the same thing. We are, however, disposed to regard the Sligo appeal as another of those instances which the President of the Irish Society justly deplores, in which the course of the law is hindered by all possible means.

AN ARECA-NUT PLAGUE.

In view of the present scarcity of areca-nuts in London and elsewhere, it is interesting to note that Dr. George Watt has published a pamphlet (one of the *Agricultural Ledger* series) on the plague which has swept the plantations in Lower Bengal. The disease, it appears, is mysterious, and resembles the black plague in its destructive powers. Dense groves of thousands of trees, stricken by the pest, were in a few months vegetable graveyards, surrounding empty houses that had once sheltered the cultivators. Trees once attacked were utterly beyond saving. What is more, there were no outward signs of the mischief, and till the end had already come the tree looked green and healthy. Dr. Watt attempted a diagnosis by trying to get a list of symptoms from the cultivators. In this, owing to the ignorance of these men, he failed. Then he studied and dissected on the spot and in the laboratory trees and their tissues, but the most careful examination yielded no trace of parasites. He afterwards came to the conclusion that the disease is the result of the "suicidal degeneration of the plant tissue," similar to, if not identical with, "tyloses," the causation of which is unknown. Equally unknown as the cause is any specific remedy for tyloses. Careful cultivation, however, may prevent its occurrence, and Dr. Watt gives valuable details of the methods to be adopted.

Novelties.

EWEN'S SHAVING SOAP.

At Christmas time when ladies are on the outlook for dainty presents to give to their male friends they frequently have difficulty in the choice of a toilet article of that nature, so chemists and druggists who are on the outlook for something to bring under the notice of their customers will find it advantageous to place a few jars of this new shaving soap on their counters. The soap is put up in Donlon ware bowls



specially manufactured for Messrs. James Ewen & Sons, 5 Hatfield Street, Blackfrairs, S.E., in the well-known Lambeth pottery, and they are offered in the shapes shown in the accompanying figures, the colours being "toby" brown and dark cobalt blue. The soap is a rich balsamic

compound delightfully perfumed, and the bowls filled with it are covered with flare skin. They are obtainable either plain or decorated at prices ranging from 9s. to 18s. per dozen wholesale. The smallest size makes a good 15d. worth. They can be obtained from the makers or through any sundries house.

MAGDA TOILET-CREAM.

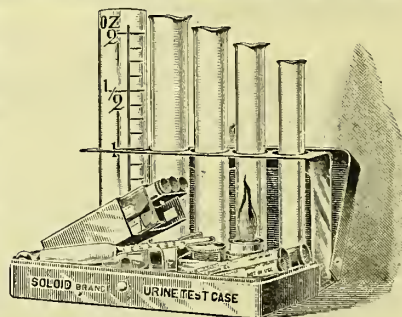
One of the most popular face preparations for ladies in the United States is the Magda Toilet Cream manufactured by Messrs. O. J. Countie & Co., chemists, Boston, U.S.A. It is said to be "an exquisite communion of rare blossoms" (which is quite Bostonese) and is certainly a beautifully compounded white cream. It is for massage of the face, in order to preserve the smoothness of the skin and its healthy appearance, and generally for use as a skin cosmetic during the summer and winter months. Messrs. Henry P. Thompson & Co., 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., inform us that they have secured the sole agency for the cream in this country. It is put up in dainty Delft jars which are an ornament to the toilet table, and if it is shown on the counter it should sell quickly. Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, E.C., will supply retailers as Messrs. Henry P. Thompson & Co., only sell in wholesale quantities.

"111" SPECIALITIES.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & Co. are sending out from their London headquarters, 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., an exceptionally fine liquid petroleum under the name "Liquid Petroleum, Colourless." It is a perfectly odourless oil, specially prepared for application to mucous surfaces, and for the preparation of menthol and other throat-sprays there is nothing better. We have also received specimens of two seasonable chocolated-coated tablets, one containing terpin hydrate 2 gr., and heroine $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. in each tablet—an admirable combination for winter cough—and the other is the functional stomach-tonic according to Dr. E. S. Pettyjohn's prescription. We cannot speak of the therapeutic properties of the latter, but the elegance of the preparations strikes our fancy, and both show the firm's skill in tablet making and finishing. The tablets are put up in bottles of 100, or in larger quantities, in every case the packages being for dispensing purposes.

"SOLOID" URINE TEST-CASE.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have introduced an exceedingly compact test-case, illustrated herewith, for the use of physicians in patients' bedrooms. The case is made of electro-plated nickel, and contains the test reagents in soloid form for qualitative and quantitative estimation of sugar and albumen, boiling tubes, an Esbach albumen-



nometer, a small urineometer for determining sp. gr., and a spirit lamp. We had a demonstration of the utility of the apparatus one day this week, the demonstrator having come fresh from Harley Street, where he had been delighting several consultants with it. The whole of the contents of the case, as shown in the figure, are packed within each other, or folded up so that when the case is closed and put into a wash-leather bag it does not occupy much more space in one's pocket than a good fat cigar-case.

Our Town Traveller.

DURING the last week I have made several flying visits of inspection, and in each case have found the same set of conditions and heard the same complaints. The conditions were restricted walking space (through the presence of an apparently abnormal number of goods in various stages of packing) in almost every room into which I ventured, and the complaint consisted in a grumble at a surfeit of "busyness." This is "the season" for the live perfumer, soapmaker, and sundriesman, and, needless to add, all those whom I visited are very much alive, and are bustling till half-past ten and eleven o'clock nightly in order that their customers may not be unduly deprived of their Christmas shows.

One of my first visits was made to

38, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

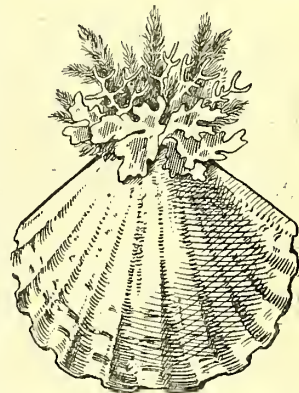
where *altam supra volat ardea nubem*. There, under the guidance of Mr. Naylor, I saw somewhat of the extent to which Messrs. Heaton, Squire & Francis (Limited), are pushing the specialties-branch of their business. That they are in earnest is evidenced by the fact that printing-machines for the labels and the cartons used for specialties are in continuous motion, and all the adjuncts for doing the specialty business thoroughly are prevalent. To facilitate matters and reduce pressure somewhat a dwelling house adjoining the warehouse has been taken in, and kitchens are now used as store-rooms, dining-rooms as perfume-packing chambers, cupboards as label-stores, and so on. The new season's specialties include some very tasty new designs in cartons. These are all elegant, but, perhaps, the most striking is the carton for "Cherry Ripe" cough-cure, on which is pictured the traditional maiden with her basket of cherries, and cherry lips and cheeks to correspond. The carton used for "Compound Syrup of Figs" is also very pretty, as are those for cod-liver-oil emulsion (of which

we give an illustration), for extract of malt and oil, nursery-lotion, and petroleum-emulsion. These and many more are packed for chemists' use, and name and address of retailer may be printed on each, so that they pass as the chemist's own. It must be evident to those chemists who sell their "own specialties" (and who does not nowadays?) that firms such as this have advantages in production which the ordinary chemist does not possess, and a perusal of the new and excellently-illustrated list of "Heron" specialties will be an instruction to many a pharmacist. Compressed tablets are packed in the same way, and ammoniated quinine capsules, in boxes of 2 dozen and 3 dozen each, are a line suitable for this influenzaic weather. In the perfumery-section some special blends, such as "Sweet-pea Blossom" and "Avon Violets," appeal to the buyer, not only by the nativeness of their get-

At Messrs. Marshall's (Limited)

27 RED LION SQUARE, W.C.,

I discovered the latest sachet. After exhausting the entomological and ornithological kingdoms, Mr. Marshall turned his attention to the crustaceans, and this year the "Shellfish" series is *de rigueur*. Like their predecessors, these dainty creations in silk, chiffon, and perfume are faithful representations of the living originals. The scolloped shell in various shades is perhaps the most successful, and the touch of seaweed on the top heightens the allusion. We reproduce an illustration of one of these sachets, which, however, gives but a faint idea of the original. Perfumed artificial flowers are still in great variety. This year a line of orchids has augmented the series. These may retail at 1s. or 1s. 3d., according to the judgment of the seller, the wholesale price leaving a good margin of profit even on the lesser figure. Another new line is Papier Velouté, in tiny booklets. This complexion-freshener is to be had in three or four tints, from the flesh colour to rose. The booklets retail at 6d., and are produced in different-coloured bindings, with illustrated covers. The lilac bindings are the most effective. Messrs. Marshall have recently acquired the sale of the perfume specialties manufactured by Zeno & Co., so that Highland Heather (which, by the way, is to have a tartan covering ere long), Hyscenia, Erin Bouquet, and the well-known Japanese and Chinese perfume-caskets of this firm will henceforth emanate from Red Lion Square. The St. Paul's brands of eau de Cologne and lavender-water also belong to Messrs. Marshall's (Limited), who are besides the proprietors of the Imperial Cologne.



Business Changes.

THE Homœopathic Medicine Supply Company have removed from 8 to 13 Abbey Churchyard, Bath.

MR. E. A. HOLLOWAY, chemist and druggist, late of Herne Hill, has opened a business at Commerce Place, Dulwich, S.E.

MESSRS. HILLMAN, GANE & Co., King Street, Hammer-smith, have taken over the business of Mrs. E. Goodman, of Walworth.

MR. HUGH COX, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. A. Savill, chemist and druggist, Wealdstone, Harrow.

MR. F. E. WHITE, chemist and druggist, Mitcham, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. J. Downward, Tooting, S.W.

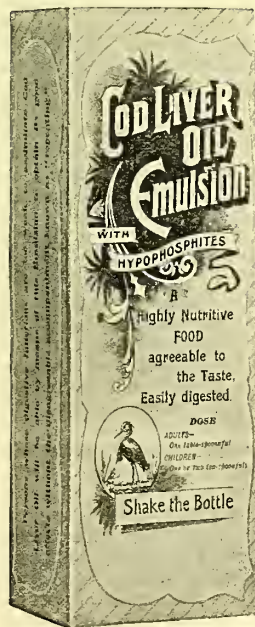
MR. PETER COWIE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business carried on until recently by Mr. Charles Thomson at Upper Largo, Fife.

RIDLEY'S DRUG STORES, of 9 English Street, and Stanwix, Carlisle, have acquired the business lately carried on by Messrs. Parker & Sons, at 6 Botchergate, Carlisle.

MR. J. G. PREBBLE, of Chislehurst, has as from September 29, become sole proprietor of the business of Wing, Aplin & Co., chemists, of Chislehurst, Chislehurst West, and Lower Camden.

MR. LUTHER WILSON, chemist and druggist, for nearly seven years senior assistant with Messrs. Davies & John, 15 Old Bond Street, Bath, has purchased the business of Mr. R. Dunn, at 28 Brock Street, Bath. Mr. Dunn has retired from the drug-trade.

MR. N. H. SCHOLLAR, chemist and druggist, announces that he has taken Mr. J. A. Jones into partnership and the business at 41 Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, S.W., will be carried on as Schollar & Jones. This business will be independent of that of Mr. Schollar, at South Kensington.



up and the prettiness of their labels, but also because they possess the qualities of nonorthodoxy combined with pleasing fragrance. They are out of the common run, and may be had at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. retail. Many pretty perfume-cases are on show, and the orthodox perfumes are fully represented.

Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SALE OF FLY-PAPERS.

At the Widnes Petty Sessional Court on November 7, before the Mayor (Alderman G. I. Neil) and Mr. B. Brown, John Bostock, chemist and druggist, a manager employed by Boots, cash chemists, Victoria Road, was charged under Section 17 with selling a preparation of arsenic, viz., arsenite of soda, without conforming to the requirements of the Section. The prosecuting solicitor was Mr. J. W. Knowles, and Dr. Atkinson (Manchester) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Knowles said that on September 14, Mrs. Mary Ratcliffe, wife of Police-sergeant Ratcliffe, went into the shop of which the defendant is the manager, and asked for twopennyworth of fly-papers. He supplied her with six fly-papers. She paid him for them but signed no book, nor did he ask her to do so. He contended that Section 17 of the Act had been infringed, as the fly-papers contained over $5\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of arsenite of soda, which was in part 1 of the poisons schedule, and required the signature of the purchaser. In this case the defendant was a man of good position, and he was also a chemist. Even if the Bench felt that the case was made out, the maximum penalty (5*l.*) seemed to him to be only a nominal one.

The defendant, questioned by Dr. Atkinson, stated that he had been for fourteen years a certified chemist; he had had in all eighteen years' experience. He had never come across the practice of making entries of the sale of fly-papers. He had gone the day before to Mr. J. Rymer Young's shop in Warrington, and had made inquiries—

Mr. Knowles: I object to that; it is an insinuation.

Dr. Atkinson: I want to satisfy their worships as to the practice adopted by other chemists.

Defendant said the practice adopted at the shop mentioned was the same as he himself adopted with respect to the sale of fly-papers. Mr. Young was a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, and attended the Councils of that Society, which met at Bloomsbury Square once a month. He had not been asked to sign anything when he got the fly-papers.

Mr. Sparkes, district manager of the firm of Boots, said the custom with the sale of fly-papers in many shops was to sell them without any restriction whatever, except stamping them with the name and address of the seller and the name of the poison.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knowles: He had never thought that the papers contained sufficient poison to kill two men. He was not an analyst, but he was a qualified chemist; he could do duty as an analyst.

Mr. Knowles: You are sending out these papers to a great many of your shops, and you do not know what the papers contain?

Dr. Atkinson (interposing): But they are marked "poison," are they not?—Witness: Oh, yes.

Dr. Atkinson, for the defence, quoted the two schedules of the Act, and pointed out that preparations of any of the poisons for killing vermin were in the second part. The question was to which part the particular poison in this case belonged. If the poison fell within the first part then the Bench must convict, but if it was included within the second schedule he submitted that the case would have to be dismissed. It might be that the poison in question was a preparation of arsenic; he did not deny that. At the same time, if his client was wrong it was a mistake which the whole chemical world had fallen into. He asked the Bench to withdraw the summons on his client paying the costs.

Mr. Knowles, after again reading Section 17 of the Act said: There is no question that an offence had been committed, and it was gratifying that the Superintendent of Police had discovered that such dangerous things had been so widely broadcast. The law with regard to the sale of arsenic had not been repealed, and the poison in question was a preparation of arsenic.

By the Chairman: It was fully admitted that there was no entry made at the sale.

After a brief consultation the Bench dismissed the case

defendant to pay the costs, 5*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, but they declined to express an opinion on the point raised.

SALE OF EASTON'S SYRUP.

At Dumbarton Sheriff Court on November 11, the case under Section 17 against Dr. Richard Allan, Dumbarton, was disposed of. It was in respect of the non-registering of a sale of Easton's syrup made by his assistant, Kate Marshall. (See *C. & D.*, November 2, page 734.)

Mr. J. R. Hill said that in consequence of complaints he had made inquiry into the way in which the accused's shop was conducted. He produced the poison which had been the subject of a sale at the shop by Kate Marshall, and spoke to it having been analysed and found to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnine.

Mr. Peter Morison, jun., for the Pharmaceutical Society, stated that there had been a previous conviction against Kate Marshall. The policy of the prosecutors in taking proceedings in this case was amply justified.

In continued examination, witness said the poison sold on the first occasion by Kate Marshall was red precipitate of mercury. Although all the provisions of the Act were contravened in that case, proceedings were not taken against the doctor. He stated in what respect the provisions of Section 17 were not complied with in this case.

Cross-examined: It was for the sale of that bottle that Kate Marshall was fined 4*l.* odd on October 22.

Mr. Joseph Tait gave corroborative evidence.

Mary Jane Ross, 394 Duke Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, spoke to having procured the bottle from Kate Marshall in Dr. Allan's shop on October 5. She asked for Easton's syrup, and was served quite readily. No questions were asked, and she was not asked to sign any entry in the poison-book.

Robert Monteith Ross, son of the previous witness, corroborated.

Kate Marshall was then called for the defence. She said she was formerly in Dr. Allan's employment. She was charged on October 22 with having sold the bottle of Easton's syrup, and she stated then that she sold it inadvertently and against the doctor's orders. The doctor told her to go over all the bottles and mark them poison, and on no account to sell any. She did it on that occasion in a moment of forgetfulness. She had forgotten to mark the Easton's syrup bottle.

Cross-examined, she did not to her knowledge forget to mark other bottles of poison. She was not qualified. She sometimes made up Easton's syrup in bulk for stock, and knew there was strychnine in it. She got the strychnine in the surgery. She never sold Easton's syrup before unless when prescribed by the doctor for his patients. She only dispensed prescriptions when the doctor was present. She had no direct interest to disobey her master's orders. She was not dismissed on account of what took place at last Court-day. She left of her own accord.

Dr. Richard Allan said he was in the shop when the bottle was sold by Kate Marshall. When she entered his service he told her on no account to sell poisons. She was simply to remain in his shop to take messages and assist him in dispensing medicines. She dispensed the medicines under his supervision. Shortly before this case arose he instructed the girl to go over the bottles and mark those containing poison with red labels. She overlooked this bottle. Witness explained that his place was not kept as a chemist and druggist business, but principally for dispensing his own medicines and receiving his patients for consultation.

Cross-examined: He knew there was a previous conviction against the girl. He condoned that offence and paid her fine, and instructed her for her guidance to label every article "Poison," and "not to be sold." He thought that was sufficient guarantee that he might retain the services of a very useful servant. He was in the shop from 10 to 11, 2 till 4, and from 6.15 till the young lady went away at 6.30. Except during these hours she was in charge of the shop which contained an ordinary stock of poisons. His shop was different from an ordinary druggist's. His stock did not contain one-tenth part of a druggist's store. His shop was open to the public, but it had not been open on the Sabbath day for twenty-eight years.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Morison then con-

tended that the charge had been proved, and proceeded to speak about the policy of the prosecutors in taking proceedings. He pointed out that the words of the complaint were the echo of the provisions of Section 17. The first conviction had been obtained because the girl who sold the poison was an unqualified person, but the present offence was a totally different one. Section 17 provided for the punishment of those who disregarded the precautions which were to be taken in connection with the sale of poisons, and all these precautions had been disregarded in this case. He pointed out that even wholesale traders were amenable to this section, and it was the only clause in the Act where they were mentioned. Referring to some remarks by accused's solicitor at the first hearing, he contended that he must first get a conviction against the seller of the poison before charging the owner of the shop. This was an important matter, doubly so on account of Mr. Hill's evidence that on the occasion of Kate Marshall's first conviction there was also disregard of the provisions of Section 17, and because as was within his Lordship's knowledge, the three doctors in Dumbarton who kept shops had all been convicted. There was not a qualified person in one of them. It was the duty of the Registrar to see that this wholesale contravening of the statute should no longer continue. He did not ask a vindictive penalty. His purpose would be served if it was brought home to these traders that disregard of this section could and would be punished.

Mr. MacFarlan said his friend had pushed this prosecution with such vehemence as to be on the verge of persecution. The question for his Lordship was whether, in view of what had already been proved and of the doctor's instructions to the girl who sold the poison, he was still to be held responsible for her. His friend had talked about the public interest a great many times, and it might lead him to retort by saying that it was more the interest of a particular Society to hunt certain surgeries out of existence than anything else. He admitted that it was possible for his Lordship to construe this as a distinct offence, upon which a separate prosecution should follow; yet the superior Courts had constantly set themselves against double prosecutions, even where the law permitted. If a penalty was to be imposed, he submitted that it should be a nominal one.

Sheriff Gibbie held that there were two offences here, and that, under Section 17, the case against the doctor had been proved. He did not think there should be a vindictive penalty, and he would impose a fine of 1*l.* 1*s.*, with 1*l.* 4*s.* of expenses, or seven days' imprisonment.

SELLING POTASSIUM CYANIDE TO AN UNKNOWN PERSON.

At the Kettering Police Court on November 13, Edwin Thorp, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Kettering, was summoned for a breach of the 17th Section by selling cyanide of potassium to a person unknown to him, and not introduced to him by some person known to him, on October 22. Defendant, represented by Mr. C. W. Lane, solicitor, pleaded guilty. The proceedings arose from the case reported in the *C. & D.*, November 2, page 716, and were taken by the police authorities. Mr. Lane addressed the Bench at some length on behalf of defendant, stating that his client had already been severely punished by the public censure of the coroner and the consequent damage which that had done to his business. He had also suffered very much indeed from his own bitter regret at having made this mistake—the one mistake of his professional career. It was, said Mr. Lane, no ordinary case of gross negligence. The poison was obtained in such a way that no ordinary person would have the shadow of suspicion or hesitation in supplying it. After a short consultation with the other Magistrates, Mr. Stockburn (the Chairman) said the charge was such a serious one that they could not impose a fine of less than 2*l.* and 6*s.* costs. They hoped that this conviction would be a warning to others.

Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

APPEAL CASE IN SLIGO.

AT Sligo County Quarter Sessions on November 4, before Judge O'Connor Morris, the appeal case of Mr. Fred Marshall, V.S., against an order of the Sligo Bench of Magistrates, was

heard. The defendant (the present appellant) had been charged before the Magistrates for selling on December 4, 1900, a poison—to wit, cantharides and iodide of mercury—contained in a horse-blistar, to John Doyle, he (the defendant), not being a person properly qualified according to law. On the case at the Petty Sessions the Bench of Magistrates made the following order:—"Defendant convicted of offence as charged, and ordered to pay a fine of 5*l.*, without costs." Mr. Fitzgerald appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Fenton, Crown solicitor, represented the Magistrates in sustinment of the conviction.

Mr. Fitzgerald opened with a statement as to the action of Mr. P. N. White, whom he charged with instigating these proceedings. He went on to say that in the conviction at the Petty Sessions no alternative of imprisonment or other method of recovery of the fine was set out, and he submitted that in this respect it was wrong. The last clause of the Pharmacy Act stated that all proceedings under the Act should be subject to the provisions of the Petty Sessions Act 1851, and amending Acts, which set out imprisonment as he alternative, and that should have been stated in the order. Secondly, the Magistrate's order should have specified the time within which the fine should be paid, and this was another fatal defect; while, thirdly, the order did not state that a third of the fine was to go to the person who brought the offender to justice. If his Honour were to enforce the order of the Magistrates, he (Mr. Fitzgerald) asked who was to enforce the payment, or who was to get the fine? He asked his Honour to reverse the decision of the Magistrates on the grounds he had stated.

Mr. Fenton said he was surprised at an advocate urging the novel theory that his client should have got the alternative of going to gaol. This was not a case brought by the police. It was one brought under a special clause of a special Act, which stated "Any person selling poisons otherwise than herein mentioned shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*" The 30th section of the Act rendered an unqualified person liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for selling or compounding poisons, and the 36th section made any penalty recoverable in a summary manner before any Justices sitting under the Act of 1851. The Pharmaceutical Society had for its object the prosecution of inexperienced and unlicensed persons dealing in poisons, and the Act having prescribed how the fine was to be allocated, he contended that there was no necessity to exclude it in the order. Besides, the defendant pleaded guilty in the court below.

Mr. Fitzgerald: I deny that.

Mr. Fenton: I have the report here in a local newspaper.

Mr. Fitzgerald: That is not evidence. There is no record on the books that the defendant pleaded guilty.

His Honour: In my view of the case it is not material.

Mr. Fenton: I ask you how are you going to decide the case without hearing all the facts? Recollect you may be asked to state a case.

His Honour: I hope I will.

Mr. Fenton then read the newspaper report referred to, in which Mr. Fitzgerald was reported to have said, "I think we are liable for the penalty in this case." Mr. Fenton continued to say that, even if Mr. Fitzgerald's contentions were right, his Honour had the power of amending.

His Honour: That is never done.

Mr. Fenton: It has been done hundreds of times.

His Honour: I am not aware that any County Court Judge in Ireland ever did it.

Mr. Fenton said that under the 20th and 21st Victoria "any omission, mistake, or variance" could be amended by the County Court Judge on appeal.

His Honour: It is clear I have the power, but I have never exercised it.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Magistrates should have stated within what period the fine was recoverable. He denied that the County Court Judge had the power to amend such an order as that.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said there were considerable complications in the case. To begin at the beginning, he might say he had always refused to exercise the jurisdiction of amending convictions. If he did so, he did not know where the end would be. He left that entirely to another Court. The Act of Parliament—the Pharmacy Act—set forth in express terms that the defendant, or guilty person,

for every such offence, was liable to a penalty of 5*l*. The Act stopped there; 5*l*. was the extreme penalty in this class of case, and it could not be reduced. It was very hard to speculate on what the power of the Act of Parliament meant, but it was well worth consideration that the framer did not say that, in the event of the guilty party not paying the 5*l*., he would be subject to any other penalty under the Petty Sessions Acts or the Small Penalties Act. That was most important, and it was safer to go according to the wording of the statute in complicated cases. The statute provided the penalty, but it did not say the penalty was to have an alternative pointed out. In cases under the Petty Sessions Act the Justices might either impose distress or imprisonment, which they nearly always did in their order, but it was not mandatory. In the Pharmacy Act the penalty was set down as 5*l*., but it stopped there; he did not know why it stopped there, but there it was—the Act of Parliament provided the remedy, but it went no further. He (his Honour) stopped there. Now they came to another point—the apportionment of the fines. There the Pharmacy Act was not the same as any of the other Acts. The words of the Act were extremely curious, and it was in the case of the sum recovered actually and in hand (and not in the case of the sum adjudicated) that one-third was to be paid to the man who secured the conviction, and the remainder to the Pharmaceutical Society itself. That might be a wrong view, but at the same time he thought in all these complicated cases it was best to go by the Act. He therefore considered the conviction right, and he affirmed it. He thought the penalty should be reduced—if it could be done—to 1*l*. Looking at the conviction as a lawyer, he believed it good, and he therefore affirmed it.

Apothecaries Act.

HENRY VIII. SAVES THE HERBALIST.

AT Bow County Court on November 13, before Judge French, K.C., the hearing was resumed of the case of the Society of Apothecaries *v.* Purdue, which was a claim by the Society to recover a penalty of 20*l*. from John Charles Purdue, of 7 Galt Street, Limehouse, for offences under the Apothecaries Act. It will be remembered that the proceedings arose in consequence of the death of a child named Yallop for which the defendant is alleged to have prescribed medicine, he not being a registered medical practitioner. The case excited considerable interest, the court being crowded with medical practitioners and chemists. Mr. Lane appeared for the Society of Apothecaries, and Mr. Schultess Young defended.

Mr. Lane produced the Acts, Mr. Schultess Young not being present, and there was reference to his absence when he appeared. Thereupon Mr. Lane wanted to say something before calling witnesses, and Mr. Young replied that he wanted to speak about the law of Henry VIII. He then referred to an action reported in the *Law Times* of October 28, in which the Henry VIII. Act was quoted as proof that a herbalist can do certain things, and he maintained that his client had done nothing wrong.

His Honour: I think you have got a hard job to prove that.

Mr. Young: I will read this statute of Henry VIII.

[He then read the Act as printed in the *C. & D.*, November 2, page 723.]

His Honour: I must say that the first part, apart from the seriousness of the case, is rather amusing, and it seems to me that certain persons in the West-end are placed in a curious position.

Mr. Lane: And I can cite cases in that connection.

Mr. Young: The herbalist has been well defined as to his position, and he has been allowed to give evidence before a commission. That Henry VIII. statute has been recognised for years, and although efforts have been made to repeal it they have not been successful. I will read from the report of one of these commissions.

Mr. Lane: Excuse me, but I must object to any such thing. It is not allowable for anyone in the High Courts to read the evidence given before a commission.

His Honour: But supposing that in the olden days, or in the days of Henry VIII., this kind of thing was allowed, evidence before a commission is clear to show that the herbalist has been recognised ever since.

Mr. Young: It might be so.

His Honour: Call Mrs. Yallop and let us hear her evidence. I must take a note of the case, as one or the other side of the case is bound to appeal.

Mrs. Jane Yallop, of 7 Galt Street, Limehouse, was then called, and said that her child was taken ill. She took it first to Dr. Welch, but found him out. She then took it to Mr. Purdue, who keeps a chemist's shop. He looked at the child, felt his chest, and then said he was ill with bronchitis. He gave witness some medicine.

Mr. Young: What did he give you?

Witness: Medicine and liniment.

His Honour: Two things—one to drink and one to rub in.

Mr. Young: Did he make a charge?

Witness: Yes; 6*d*. for both of them—3*d*. each.

Mr. Young: Did he ask you to bring the child again?

Witness: No, sir; I went to tell him how the child was the next morning. Witness further said that on the following day she took the child between 12 and 1 o'clock, when it appeared much worse. Later on she went down again, and he said he would come over and see it. He did come over and gave some more medicine, but he made no charge. The child seemed no better, so Mr. Purdue came again of his own accord. He examined the child, told her to keep it warm, but did not give it any more medicine. That was on Wednesday. On Thursday it was worse, and Mr. Purdue again saw it, and he then advised her to have a doctor. She got one; but the child died the next morning.

Mr. Young: As a matter of fact, he advised you to get a doctor, and, in fact, tried to get him himself?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Geo. Chivers, Coroner's officer, produced the medicine as handed in at the inquest. The bottle of medicine bore the following:—

Three or four teaspoonfuls to be taken every two or four hours if the breath is very short.

J. C. Purdue, F.C.S.M.Lond., Member of the Magnetic and Botanic School of Safe Medicine, London, founded 1893. All kinds of Medicinal Herbs and Preparations kept in stock.

Advice Gratis Daily.

Requisites for invalids for sale or hire.

7 Galt Street, near Salmon Lane, Limehouse.

Dr. Welch deposed that the mother brought the child to him when it was in the third stage of pneumonia. It was dangerous to bring it out.

Mr. James Purdue was then called, and said that he was a registered herbalist by law.

His Honour: Where registered?

Mr. Young: Is it necessary to put it in? It belongs to the Herbalists' Society.

His Honour: Put it in.

Mr. Purdue then swore that he is a herbalist by examination of the Society, and a registered member of the Medical Herbalists' Association. In reply to the Judge, he said the Society is registered, No. 270,548. Mr. Crick, of Bedford, a member of the Society, gave evidence before the Commission on the Medical Acts. The apothecaries come down upon herbalists who wanted to be on the level of the medical men. A Bill was now before Parliament called the Medical Herbalists Bill to amend the Henry VIII. Act. Witness then gave his own version of the present case. On August 5 Mrs. Yallop brought the child into his shop. She said that it had been ill since Friday afternoon. She had taken it to Dr. Grosse, but he had refused to attend it. It was suffering from sore mouth and bad breath, and had something the matter with its throat. He said that he would attend it free of charge. He at once gave the child a dose, and the mother said, 'That has done it good already.' He then gave her one medicine, one liniment, one diarrhoea-powder, and a piece of cotton-wool, for which he charged 6*d*. The next day she said it was a little better, but asked him to go and see it, and he did so, but only charged for what she bought in his shop.

Mr. Lane: Where is your registration—in the directory? (Laughter.)

Mr. Purdue: No, nothing of the kind. At Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c., I am registered at them all.

Mr. Lane: But do you say that you have to pass an examination?

Mr. Purdue: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Lane: Then where is that certificate?
Mr. Purdue: I didn't bring it with me as I was told last time that it was not necessary.

Mr. Lane: Is there such a certificate?

Mr. Purdue: Oh, yes.

His Honour: Then there ought to be a certificate here, but I suppose it will take too long to get it.

Mr. Purdue: I can't get it at once as the head office is at Peel Street, Falmouth.

Mr. Young: Have you any authorised body that issues certificates?

Mr. Purdue: Yes, the National Association of Medical Herbalists founded in 1864.

Mr. Lane: But is there any Act of Parliament?

Mr. Purdue: Yes, my counsel knows that—he has them.

Mr. Lane: Then produce them.

Mr. Young then read Section 30 of the Apothecaries Act, which refers to limitation of actions under the Act, and said it has since been repealed. He was proceeding to refer to the case of the Apothecaries Society v. Warburton, when His Honour, addressing Mr. Lane, said: I should like to hear you. I might point out a case to you that I had at Shoreditch. A lady was walking along the street when a fly went into her eye, and the passers-by took her to a chemist, who gave her a lotion and charged her sixpence. She then sued him for malpractice. What do you say to that?

Mr. Lane: I should say that although it was very hard for the chemist, he had been guilty of an offence under the Apothecaries Act.

His Honour: Was it not an act of common humanity to give this child something to prevent it from suffocating. It surely was an act of mercy.

Mr. Lane: But he had no right to do it with an idea of charity. He ought to have said you must have a doctor. Besides, we have not such a case here. He has been here before, and has been fined for doing the self-same thing as he has done now.

His Honour: It used to be the trend of public feeling that herbs were of the most curative properties, and why should it not be so now? Why should not persons have a herb if they so desire?

Mr. Lane: But legislation is such now that herbs are not being allowed, except supplied by medical men. Herbalists have an idea that they can diagnose complaints, but it is confined to doctors and chemists to do it.

His Honour: The strong thing that runs in my mind now is this. In Henry VIII's time herbalists were recognised and many of the surgeons were called some very harsh names. Why should the herbalist be extinguished if he does good in any way? Why should he be prevented from doing just as he likes if this Act has not been repealed? If they have an objection to the herbalist why do not the chemists or doctors, or anyone that is interested, take the matter to the House of Parliament and fight it out.

Mr. Lane: But there is a great difficulty in the way.

His Honour: I can quite see that. There is the question of a division, which might be disastrous to your claims.

Mr. Abinger (a barrister present in Court): I would like to say, your Honour, that recently I was in a murder trial at the Old Bailey, when a herbalist was to be tried for murder for not attending a child properly. It was suggested by the Crown that he ought not to have done what he did as he was a herbalist. I said that the matter was irrelevant, and quoted the Act of Henry VIII, and Mr. Justice Grantham ruled the evidence out.

His Honour: He accepted it as an Act that was in existence.

Mr. Abinger: He certainly did.

Mr. Lane: I would say that this Act is impliedly repealed in the case of Nottingham, where the chemist is found liable for counter-prescribing. He has had to pass his examination, and is a man of knowledge, as is not the case with a herbalist. He has no more knowledge than the bonesetter.

His Honour: But can you proceed against the bonesetter?

Mr. Lane: I really do not know; but I should think that there was some law under which he could be touched. I will cite from Moody & Robinson, prosecuted by the Apothecaries' Company, which was a case in which a man was being tried as to whether he was acting as an apothecary or

not, and it was laid down that a surgeon could not attend a fever case.

His Honour: Then it is very extraordinary law, and very much out of date. All I can say is that I never heard of any such law.

Mr. Lane: I will quote you from one of the *Law Times* reports of March 21, 1890, in which, under the Act of 1815, Messrs. J. & W. May & Co., of Birmingham, herbalists, were prosecuted for acting as apothecaries, as when a detective called at the shop they said they could cure the man of any complaint for any sum up to 5*l*.

His Honour: You have argued your case very ably, and have put everything before me that you could. It must not be taken as lessening the responsibility of any person acting as a herbalist. If he had done anything that would lead anyone to suppose that he acted as a doctor it would be different. He has been prosecuted before, and he seems to have profited by it, and he does not seem to have done otherwise than profit by his experience. The child is brought to his shop, and as the doctor had not been able to see it he simply did what any chemist or person would do out of humanity. He did not do any prescribing. He told her he could not attend her, but only charge her for what she had in his shop. The child is brought again, and he charges for liniment; and why not? If he could not do that as a herbalist when it was ordered from his shop, what was he to do? The Apothecaries Society are quite right to do everything in their power to put down anything that would be illegal, but it seems to me that this man has this time, at any rate, kept himself well within the margin of the law. It behoves him to be very careful as to what he does in the future, as his conduct may be looked upon in a different light another time. In this case I find, as a fact, that he only attended the child out of humanity, and find for the defendant.

Mr. Lane: It is very necessary that a case should be in the *Law Times* reports, so that a decision on the point can be in the records.

His Honour: You wish leave to appeal. There you have a difficulty, as I have found on the facts that he has not been acting in any way unfairly.

Mr. Lane: I am quite aware of my difficulty, and I should desire to have a conference before I proceeded further with the matter, but I think I should like to appeal.

His Honour: If you do so desire I shall throw no obstacle in your way.

Mr. Young: I should like to ask for costs on the High Court scale.

His Honour: You can have costs on the scale of between 20*l*. to 50*l*.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

THE resumed hearing of the charge against Edward Walter Griggs, chemist and druggist, Haverhill, for selling adulterated milk of sulphur was taken on November 13. Previous mention of the case appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of October 19, at page 653. The hearing was adjourned for the attendance of the analyst, Mr. W. Lincoln Sutton, who now deposed that he had found 48 per cent. of sulphate of lime in the sample of milk of sulphur taken from Mr. Griggs, which ought to have conformed to the standard of the "precipitated sulphur" of the B.P., 1898. The prosecuting inspector, having given evidence, Mr. Vincent for the defence first called attention to the fact that the weight of the sample was not given in the analyst's report. He submitted further that the B.P. was not an authorised standard under the Acts, and pointed out that by usage of the trade the milk of sulphur of the Ph.L. was what the public were accustomed to and expected to receive. His next points were that the defendant gave prosecutor notice that the article was not of the nature demanded, that no notification was given to the defendant by the prosecutor of his intention to submit the article to the public analyst (the words "analyst" or "analysis" never being used while the prosecutor was in the shop), and that the article was not then and there divided into three parts. Bearing out his counsel's statements, Mr. Griggs gave evidence that prosecutor purchased 4 oz. of milk of sulphur, and asked to have it weighed

up in 2-oz. packets. He also purchased 4 oz. of cream of tartar, which he asked to have packed in the same way, and 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre, which he requested should be put in two 2-oz. bottles. When weighing the milk of sulphur he told the inspector it was lac. sulphuris Ph.L., and not the B.P. article. The six packets were handed to the inspector, who gave defendant back one of each. He did not hear the prosecutor use the words "analyst" or "analysis," nor did he see him divide the samples. He inferred it was wanted for analysis, because he got a sample back. If the inspector had asked for precipitated sulphur he could have had it; but, coming in as an ordinary customer he gave him ordinary milk of sulphur. Mrs. Griggs, who was in the shop at the time of the purchase, bore out her husband's statement as to no mention being made by the inspector of analysis. The Bench eventually dismissed the case, the evidence as to the notice given by the inspector being so conflicting, but disallowed the defendant's costs.

BORIC OINTMENT.

At Lambeth Police Court on November 14, Mr. Henry Bailey, chemist, of Dalwich Road, was summoned for selling boric ointment which was certified by the analyst to have contained 5.9 per cent. of boric acid instead of 10 per cent., and to have been made with lard instead of paraffin ointment. The defendant, who was ill, was represented by his son. Dr. Stevens (medical officer of health) said that boric ointment made with lard was not so easily applied as that made with paraffin ointment, but that the serious complaint against this article was the deficiency of boric acid. The inspector said defendant was convicted for defective lime-water two and a half years ago. Asked for an explanation, the defendant's son said that his father had been unable, through illness, to attend to his business for some time past; that he had served the inspector with what he took to be boric ointment which he had himself made according to the Pharmacopœia, but that he was afraid it was some which had been made by an assistant in his absence. A fine of 3*l.*, with 17*s.* 6*d.* costs, was imposed.

The Corstorphine Case.

THE action by James Corstorphine, manufacturing chemist, Edinburgh, against his wife, Margaret Fulton T-vaddle, or Russell, now Corstorphine, wholesale jeweller, 191 Argyle Street, Glasgow, recently reported in the *C. & D.*, again came before the Court of Session on November 12, when the record was closed.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re CHARLES GOLDSTRAW, Victoria House, Bilston, Staffs, chemist. —Mr. Registrar Young held a sitting at Dudley last week for the public examination of this debtor, who started business as a chemist at 151 Oxford Street, Bilston, in 1873, with 400*l.* capital. He discontinued this business, and afterwards opened two other shops, one at 24 Oxford Street, and the other at Victoria House, Bilston. In 1898 he amalgamated his business with that of a company in Dudley. He severed his connection with the company six months later, and his two shops were re-transferred to him. In 1900 he executed a deed of assignment, his unsecured liabilities amounting to 1,685*l.*, and net assets to 454*l.* Under the assignment a dividend of 6*s.* 6*d.* in the pound was paid to the creditors who assented to the deed. Several creditors, however, did not assent to the deed, and they had since sued him, in consequence of which he filed his petition. His household furniture was claimed by his wife under a marriage settlement. He had lately been employed as a chemist's traveller. Debtor's deficiency is stated at 79*l.*, and he ascribes his present position to had debts, loss on realisation of his assets at a forced sale, and loss sustained on the surrender of life policies on which heavy premiums had been paid. The case stands adjourned.

Deed of Arrangement.

Downie, Cecil Wynne, trading as H. Downie & Co., 44 Sandhill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and residing at 2 Linden Villas, Gosforth, druggist and drysalter. Trustee, John M. Winter, Market Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chartered accountant. Dated November 4; filed November 9. Liabilities unsecured, 3,483*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Estimated net assets, 1,039*l.* 19*s.*

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Kempe, C. M., Cox, E. T., and Jocelyne, E. W., under the style of Kempe, Cox, and Jocelyne, New Shoreham, Portsmouth, and Southwick, Sussex, physicians, &c.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Hartley, John, Blackpool, late Stoke-upon-Trent, mixer and brewer to a mineral-water manufacturer, lately a mineral-water manufacturer.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Bayley, Arthur H., late Stonefield Street, Islington, N., medical labeller, or writer of embossed letters upon medicine-bottles.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Mackenzie, Kenneth Morell, Thaxted and Stansted, Essex, doctor of medicine—discharge suspended for two years, ending October 14, 1903.

TRUST-DEED GRANTED.

Kerr, Hugh, Dalbeattie, chemist. Claims to J. E. Milligan, Dalbeattie, solicitor, forthwith.

New Companies & Company News.

TIMOTHY JONES & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To carry on in all its branches the business of tea-dealers, provision, drug, and chemical merchants, &c. Registered office, Woolpack Place, Moor Street, Birmingham.

BONUS SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of provision, drug, and chemical merchants, &c. The first directors are A. Ford, T. Hooke, S. R. Slade, M. S. Reidpath, and E. L. Garrett.

PATENT SAFETY OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. Higginson and J. W. Mason, and to carry on the business of producers, &c., of petroleum, manufacturing and general chemists, druggists, &c.

WILLWAY & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of washers, &c., dealers in fancy goods, soap, dye, drug and chemical merchants, &c., and to adopt an agreement with J. B. Willway, who is the managing director. Registered office, White's Hill, St. George, Bristol.

HORWATH & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of merchants, wholesale and retail dealers in shippers of and agents for merchandise, manufactures, machinery, utensils, appliances, chemicals, &c. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

E. HENDERSON (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. Henderson, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of and agents for materials, articles, and goods dealt in by chemists, &c. The first directors are E. Henderson and J. D. Henderson. Qualification, 150*l.*

MANGOLD PHOTO-WORKS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the patents, trade-marks, and models of S. L. Goldman, of 42 Goswell Road, E.C., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of photographic and scientific apparatus, &c. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Bowling Green Walk, Pitfield Street, Hoxton.

CHARLES H. HUSS (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by C. H. Huss at Cardiff and at Newport, as C. H. Huss and Co., and to carry on the business of ship store-merchants, oil, paint, colour and varnish dealers and manufacturers, shipowners, &c. No initial public issue. C. H. Huss is the sole managing director. Remuneration, 500*l.* per annum. Registered office, 30 and 31 Evelyn Street, Bute Docks, Cardiff.

KIESELGUHR COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,600*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. O. Ellis, to acquire mines, land, and rights in Norway or elsewhere, and to carry on the business of miners, dressers, and workers of and dealers in ores, metals, kieselguhr, and mineral, vegetable, and animal substances of all kinds, &c. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 46 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

FOX (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (400 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in optical, philosophical and meteorological instruments, cutlery, surgical and medical appliances, and other scientific apparatus and appliances, publishers of and dealers in scientific books and literature, dealers in clocks and jewellery, &c. The first subscribers are:—J. Fox, 49 Farquhar Road, Norwood, clerk; Mrs. E. Fox, 49 Farquhar Road, Norwood; F. J. Fox, 49 Farquhar Road, Norwood, A.M.I. Mech. E.; A. H. S. Parker, 35 Farquhar Road, Norwood; Mrs. N. S. Barker, 35 Farquhar Road, Norwood; W. Bell, 35 Farquhar Road, Norwood, manager; and J. F. Norfolk, 35 Farquhar Road, Norwood, M.R.C.V.S.L. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

NORWICH VINEGAR-BREWERY COMPANY.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on November 8, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Banner, on behalf of Mr. Barber, moved for judgment in a debenture-holder's action against the above company. The plaintiff was the holder of ninety debentures, of 50*l.* each, out of a total issue of 5,000*l.* Counsel stated that the company had made default in payment of interest, and the security was in jeopardy, and asked for the usual order. The application was not opposed, and it was stated that a receiver and manager had been appointed. Mr. Justice Joyce made the usual order.

BILLINGTON LUNG-BALSAM COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company, which carried on the business of patent-medicine proprietors and chemists at 21 New Street, Barnsley, is in voluntary liquidation, and a first and final dividend of 2*s.* 8*d.* in the pound has been declared. A statement issued by the liquidator shows that the receipts amounted to 452*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Mr. J. Carrington was the holder of a debenture for 200*l.*, which, with interest at 6 per cent., absorbed 204*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; the liquidator's remuneration was 48*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, the auctioneer's charges 28*l.* 14*s.*, and the amount paid in dividend to forty-two unsecured creditors (for 522*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*) was 69*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

KODAK (LIMITED).—An extraordinary meeting of share holders was held at Winchester House, E.C., on Monday, Sir James Pender, in the chair. The meeting was in respect to the proposed reconstruction in consequence of income-tax being payable on the profits of the American company as if it were a branch of Kodak (Limited). The shareholders on the other side consider this unjust, and it is therefore proposed to split up the holdings, sending back to America the shares held there, as well as those owned in Kodak (Limited) by American residents, and to effect this purpose a resolution was submitted reducing the capital of this company to 250,000*l.* by distributing in redemption of capital 130,555 fully-paid 6-per-cent. cumulative preference shares and the 90,938 fully-paid ordinary shares in the Eastman Kodak Company amongst the holders of shares in this company, rateably in proportion to the preference shares in this company held by them respectively, the fractions to be sold by the company and the net purchase-money substituted for the fractions. The whole of the shares in this company's capital other than the 250,000*l.* already mentioned would then be cancelled. The chairman explained that the American board would consist of nine members, of whom he (the chairman), Lord Kelvin, Mr. Geo. Eastman, and Mr. Henry A. Strong (who were on the board of Kodak, Limited), would be members. Resolutions giving effect to these propositions, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Lord Kelvin, were carried without discussion. A meeting of the preference shareholders held subsequently came to a similar decision.

MR. JAMES V. HARTLEY, M.R.C.S.Eng., M.R.C.P.Lond., has received a licence to practise in the Cape Colony.

MR. STRAFFORD SMITH HEWITT, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, has been registered as a chemist and druggist in the Orange River Colony.

SUCCESSFUL PHOTOGRAPHY.—We have received from Messrs. Stracban & Co., chemist, dentists, and photographers, of Salisbury, Mashonaland, an excellently executed photograph of the loyal address presented (at Cape Town) to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York by the municipality of Salisbury.

College Notes.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Mr. Watson Will is to have a large company of old pupils and friends at dinner in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday evening, November 23, when Mr. Alfred C. Wootton will preside. Mr. W. L. Cockburn has arranged an excellent musical programme for post-prandial discussion.

FOOTBALL.—Metropolitan College of Pharmacy v. Minerva Reserves. The College team continued in their winning vein by beating the above team on November 9 by four goals to two. The game was played on the ground of the College, and was pleasantly and keenly contested. Lacey found a new position for himself as centre forward, and played a fine game, scoring three goals out of the four secured, Carter, at outside right, scoring the fourth with a splendid shot.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—A smoking-concert will be held on Saturday, November 23 next, in connection with the Football Club. A good professional programme is being organised, and the committee hope that old Londonians and friends will make an effort to be present. The concert will take place at the Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common; chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Tickets (1*s.* each) may be obtained on application to Mr. Vallet, 323 Clapham Road, S.W. The Club played Argyle F.C. on the ground of the latter at Gorringe Park last Saturday, when a very one-sided game ended in a win for the College by 7 goals to *nil*.

AN "ALTIOR" SMOKER.—A smoking-concert in connection with the present and past students of the Leeds College of Pharmacy was held at the Tokio Cafe, Leeds, on November 13, Mr. W. R. Black, pharmaceutical chemist, in the chair. The programme contained forty-five musical items, not to mention five toasts, an interval, and "God save the King." One of the features of the gathering is the programme itself, which is designed by the irrepressible Mr. Fred Reynolds. This year Mr. Pilkington Sargeant is represented sitting in one corner smoking a new kind of blow-pipe (Reynolds's patent), while a sagacious looking pup is squatted alongside smoking a churchwarden and studying "B. P. on Scouting." The chairman is pictured standing on the arms of the chair pointing in showmanlike attitude with his churchwarden to the items on the programme. There are other sketches representing a red-hot plaster spatula, a stock-bottle labelled "Liq. Plumbi, s.g. 1.1," and so forth, the true inwardness of which can probably be only fully appreciated by those in touch with the doings of the College.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 30, 1901.)

"**ANTIFORMIN**" (no claim for "Anti"); for a chemical detergent. By Axel Sjöö, Kuogsholmstorg 1, Stockholm, Sweden. 239,222.

"**CATHETOL**"; for antiseptics for washing and cleaning catheters. By Reynolds & Branson (Limited), 13 Briggate, Leeds. 240,862.

"**ZECCURA**"; for a skin-lotion and salve. By Harriet G. Watney, 24 Clanciarde Gardens, Hyde Park, W. 239,625.

Facsimile signature "C. BLELL"; for chemicals. By C. Blell, Raths Apotheke, 261, Breite Weg, Magdeburg. 239,999.

"**VELOCIN**"; for chemicals. By G. B. Loeffler, 83 Upper Thames Street, E.C. 240,391.

"**MEDICURA**"; for a toilet-soap and ointment. By W. A. Richardson, Bowdoinham, Maine, U.S.A. 240,464.

"**KELPIN**"; for chemicals. By the Kelpin Company, 59a Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. 241,134.

"**MINX**"; for photographic cameras. By S. Goldman, 81 Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W. 240,437.

Design of label for Liebig's Meat and Malt-wine; (the essential particular facsimile signature). By Girling Brothers & Co., 37 and 38 Mark Lane, E.C. 239,847.

Device for burning and lubricating oils. By the County Chemical Company (Limited), Excelsior Works, Offmoor Street, Birmingham. 240,501.

Device for a mixture for re-colouring hair. By Veuve Alfred Broux, 2bis Rue Victor Hugo, Colombes, Seine, France. 238,591.

Design of crossed branches; for lime-juice preparations and bottles in Class 15; for lime-juice and other beverages in Class 42; for fermented liquors and spirits. By L. Rose & Co. (Limited), 89 Worship Street, E.C. 240,122, 239,959, 240,123, and 240,124.

The Bernard Presentation.

IN connection with the visit of the Pharmaceutical Conference to Dublin last August, the members of the Dublin Reception Committee have expressed in a tangible manner their appreciation of the manner in which Mr. J. I. Bernard discharged the duties of hon. secretary on the evening of November 8, in the Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's Green. A presentation was made to Mr. Bernard of an artistically illuminated address (by Mr. J. McConnell), together with a silver rose-bowl (the work of Mr. West, of Dublin). The address has at top and bottom views of the Leinster House and Glendalough, co. Wicklow, whose association with the Conference will be remembered by all visitors. On the occasion of the presentation the chair was occupied by Mr. S. P. Boyd, M.A., J.P. (Chairman of the Presentation Committee); and there were also present Sir Thos. W. Robinson, J.P., Professor Tichborne, Dr. Walsh, Dr. J. C. McWalter, Messrs. G. D. Beggs, Frank J. Gill (Hon. Secretary of the Presentation Committee), Thos. White, Henry Conyngham, H. C. Grimes, John Smith, W. Porter, W. N. Allen, H. V. Goldon, A. L. Doran, and J. Michie.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it was a great pleasure to him to be present and to preside on that occasion, knowing Mr. Bernard so intimately; and all he could say was that the more they knew of Mr. Bernard the better they appreciated him. (Applause.)

Mr. Gill then read letters of apology for absence from Mr. White (Sligo), Dr. O'Sullivan (Waterford), Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Brown, Mr. Batt, Mr. Hardy (all of Dublin), and Mr. Boyers (Sligo).

The Chairman then called on Mr. Gill to read the address, which was as follows:—

VISIT OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE
TO DUBLIN, 1901.

To

J. I. BERNARD, ESQ., M.P.S.I.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Committee, we desire to convey to you our gratitude for the able and energetic manner in which you carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Reception Committee. We feel that the great and unprecedented success of the Conference and the unqualified satisfaction which was evidenced by our visitors were largely due to the whole-hearted way in which you devoted yourself to the work and to the great business capacity of which you are possessed, and which has marked your career in our profession.

We beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver bowl as a souvenir of your work and your association with us in the matter. It is far from commensurate with the services you have rendered, but it represents the sincere good wishes of your friends for your continued happiness and popularity amongst your colleagues.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee),

THOS. W. ROBINSON, M.A., J.P.

GEORGE D. BEGGS, President Pharmaceutical Society.

THOMAS WHITE.

SAMUEL P. BOYD, M.A., T.C.D., J.P. (Chairman).

FRANK J. GILL (Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman then said he was sure they all agreed with him that it was not half enough for all Mr. Bernard had done for them in connection with the Pharmaceutical Conference. In all his (the Chairman's) experience he did not remember any previous gathering of the kind so successfully carried out, and he thought a good deal of the credit was due to the Hon. Secretary. He hoped Mr. Bernard would be long spared to enjoy the small souvenirs of the Conference visit with which the Committee now presented him. (Applause.)

The Chairman then made the presentation, after which

Mr. Bernard said it would be futile for him to attempt to adequately thank them for the great kindness he had received at their hands. He could not help feeling that their valuable presentation and kindly worded address were more the outcome of their good-nature and friendliness than for any merits he possessed. He was sure they were wilfully blind to his shortcomings. ("No, no") It was to the Committee as a body that credit was due, and not to him for any little work he did, and which he could not have done but for the assistance and kindness and support which he received from each and every one of the Committee. Looking around him that night every face reminded him of some

particular kindness, and he really knew not how to thank them for all the kindness that he had received. As to the presentation, he should ever cherish it as a memento of his good fortune to be associated with the members of the Reception Committee. He thanked all the Committee very much indeed; he thanked Mr. Boyd for his over-kind and too flattering remarks concerning him, and he also thanked the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Gill) for the manner in which he had come to the front. He was unable to speak further—words failed him—and he would conclude by saying that he should ever cherish and remember that occasion. (Applause.)

The company were then entertained by Mr. Bernard to supper in the hotel.

After supper, the toast of "The King" was proposed by the host, and honoured according to custom. In proposing the toast of "The Chairman and Secretary of the Presentation Committee," Mr. Bernard said it needed no words from him to introduce the gentlemen referred to. The one was managing-director of one of the oldest drug-houses in the kingdom, and was everywhere esteemed for his many qualities of head and heart. In business he was respected for his straight and upright dealings, while socially he was in no less degree a favourite. As a Dublin citizen none stood higher than Mr. Boyd. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gill came in a good second in every respect. To know him was to admire him.

Messrs. Boyd and Gill suitably replied.

"SUCCESS TO PHARMACY"

was the next toast, and Mr. Beggs and Sir T. W. Robinson, with whose names the sentiment was coupled, responded in felicitous terms. Both speakers gave a meed of praise to pharmacy and its followers in Ireland, and commended the Pharmaceutical Society to the licentiates generally. The Council were like the generals of an army, and unless they had the soldiers there could be little done in the way of fighting for the benefit of those concerned. The presentation to Mr. Bernard was described as the spontaneous outcome of the desire of the committee to show in a practical way how gratified they felt at the admirable way in which Mr. Bernard discharged his duties as Hon. Secretary of the local Conference. There had been no pushing and no solicitation of the subscribers, none of whom was asked twice to respond. "The Wholesale Trade" was proposed by Sir T. W. Robinson, and responded to by Messrs. Boyd and White. Doctors Walsh and McWalter were entrusted with the task of replying to the toast of "The Medical Profession," and they ably performed that duty. Mr. A. L. Doran answered for "The Ladies"; and "The Health and Happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard" having been toasted three times three, and acknowledged by Mr. Bernard, the company separated in good time to the refrain of "Auld Lang Syne."

Marriage.

OAKLEY—RANSOM.—At St. Mary's Church, Charing Cross Road, W.C., on November 5, by the Rev. P. C. Wilton, vicar, Frank Arthur Oakley, chemist and druggist, 29 Little Newport Street, W., to Kate Maud, daughter of Mr. W. Ransom, New Cross.

Deaths.

BLAXLAND.—At Canterbury, on November 2, Mr. A. D. Blaxland, for some years curator and librarian of the Old Museum in Guildhall Street, Canterbury, and afterwards curator of the Beane Institute. Aged 67. Mr. Blaxland was at one time in business in the city as a chemist and dentist.

GUY.—At Bexhill, on November 6, Mr. Daniel Guy, chemist and druggist, late of Grays, Essex. Aged 48.

RIDGE.—At Endon, near Leek, on November 11, Mr. James Ridge, chemist and druggist.

THOMSON.—At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on November 7, Mr. Charles Thomson, chemist and druggist, late of Largo, and son of the late Mr. Charles Thomson, chemist, Elie, Fife.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

"Pharmacist in Literature."

SIR,—Having read with much pleasure Mr. J. G. Solater's essay "The Pharmacists in Literature" in your paper of to-day, I ask your permission to draw attention to the younger Colman's "Poor Gentleman," in which Ollopod, the "filthy compounder of drugs," plays a prominent part. He is ambitious and agrees with "Lieutenant Grains, the brewer," to physic the Volunteer corps if he is given a cornetcy. In the character Colman shows an intimacy with the art of the apothecary that is seldom met with in literature. Ollopod is a despicable though amusing character. With some pride he tells Lady Kitty Carabuncle that he "served his time to old Cataplasm, of Canterbury," and is proud of his establishment, "the Gilt Galen's Head."

Yours truly,

GEORGE FOY.

Dublin, November 9.

[A paper which Mr. A. C. Meyjes communicated to the Chemists' Assistants' Association on March 14, 1895, deals most fully with this subject (see *C. & D.*, March 23, 1895, page 413). It treats of French and German fiction, as well as English. Yet there is much more of the "Apothecary" and the "Chemist" to be unearthed from literature.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Vaccination.

SIR,—In reply to your medical contributor, I would point out that my article did not deal with the pros and cons of vaccination, nor shall I do so now; but I deeply regret that a registered medical practitioner should speak about vaccine as "purulent filth." With regard to "death and disease attributable to vaccination," Dr. Renner says:—

Glycerinated calf-vaccine *per se* does not produce and cannot produce anything but vaccinia, provided always the lymph used does not contain pathogenic germs of inoculable diseases. The most important in this respect are the pus organisms, because they are always present in crude fresh vaccine. But they can and should be eliminated, at least to a great extent, by sufficient length of time, during which vaccine is kept in glycerin for this very purpose. The only real danger besides arises from secondary infection, assuming, of course, that proper care, skill, and scrupulous cleanliness have been observed. To prevent infection, general hygienic rules, conditions, and care are sufficient. That vaccination may be the means of imparting disease cannot fairly be brought to the charge of the system of vaccination as such. The irritation and slight feverishness which accompany the maturing vesicles sometimes give rise to skin eruption of ephemeral benign type in persons constitutionally disposed to such—comparable to similar affections from certain drugs and certain articles of diet, even in minute quantities.

Beyond these minor avoidable risks, which do not weigh heavily in the balance against the great benefit which vaccination confers, no real disease or diseased condition—much less death—can fairly be attributed to careful and scientific vaccination.

I think it a slur on the good names of lymph-manufacturers to imagine that "any purulent filth" would be used to induce pustulation. If the medical profession could ever expect "purulent filth" to be used as a source of vaccine, what an argument this would form for the poor who are ignorant and obstinate. The moral is obvious. Those who yet remain desirous of being vaccinated should obtain well-matured lymph—not "purulent filth"—from an honest manufacturer.

Faithfully yours,

W. HARRISON MARTINDALE.

10 New Cavendish Street, W., November 12.

Pronunciation of "Pilula."

SIR,—Mr. Ince does not seem to have quite settled the difficulty regarding the pronunciation of the word *pilula*. He says the "u" should be short as in flatulence. The "u" in

flatulence is not short. This vowel has three common sounds which may be classified as lengths—the short, as in hut, cut, but, rub, tub ("Xrayser's" example), hush, and the negative prefix un; the medium, which is the sound of the vowel itself as pronounced, and as occurring in pure, fuel, value, pharmaceutical, union, flatulence (Mr. Ince's example); and the long, which occurs in butcher, sugar, full, push, put, &c. The three sounds may be contrasted in the words putty, pewter, and put. The last is a common but much-mispronounced little word; it should be more like boot than but. Other contrasts occur in hush, push, and under, union. It seems inaccurate to describe as short the longer of the two commonest sounds of a vowel, Latin classics and dictionaries notwithstanding. How would Mr. Ince indicate the difference between the "u" in *pilula*, and the first "u" in *unguentum*?
Yours,

Hampstead, November 11.

A W. BROMLEY.

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—In your last issue "Xrayser" gives it as his opinion that I was wrong in stating that it was illegal for a qualified chemist to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding or dispensing medicines. He writes: "Mr. Glyn-Jones says it is as illegal for a qualified chemist to dispense medicines for an apothecary as it is for his groom to do so." That is not exactly what I did say, and the difference may be important. Qualified chemists may keep open shop for dispensing, and, of course, may make arrangements whereby they may dispense for an apothecary or anyone else. My statement was that qualified chemists acting as dispensing assistants to L.S.A.'s are, according to the Apothecaries Act, doing that which is illegal. The exact statement of what only a person who holds the Apothecaries' Assistants' Certificate can do is "to act as an assistant to any apothecary in compounding or dispensing medicines." "Xrayser" argues that this is part of the business of a chemist and druggist. This view had occurred to me before I made the statement to which exception is now taken. The Apothecaries Act does say that nothing contained in it shall in any way affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist. It is difficult to say exactly what, in 1815, the trade or business of a chemist and druggist was, but I do not think it would be possible to show that acting as an assistant to an apothecary was covered by the phrase. Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, throws some light as to what the business of a chemist and druggist was, at that time, considered to be, for it is there defined as "keeping an open shop for the compounding of prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners." This definition hardly covers "acting as an assistant to an apothecary." My only reason for calling attention to this aspect of the section of the Apothecaries Act dealing with assistants was to emphasise the necessity for amending an Act which deals with conditions which have long since become obsolete.

I am, yours faithfully,

2 and 3 Stonecutter Street,
E.C., November 12.

W. S. GLYN-JONES.

Protecting Prices.

SIR,—The genial tone of Mr. Morgan W. James's letter in your last issue, and his benevolent desire to extinguish with a stroke of his fluent pen all trade in proprietary articles which do not please him, tempts me to offer one or two additional suggestions, based, like your correspondent's, upon the curious assumption that cutting is the fault, not of retailers, but of wholesalers, and that the former, so far from doing their utmost to take advantage of our advertising to sell their own goods, really deserve our warmest gratitude for the unselfish zeal with which they push ours. Mr. Morgan James, as it seems to me, does not go far enough. Is it in proprietary articles alone that cutting exists? I trow not. Yet we hear no voice, either from Llanely or from other metropolitan centres, calling upon manufacturers of, say, Epsom salts to create miraculously an artificial profit upon that eminently sobering crystal. No, it will be replied; we cannot do that—the manufacturer of chemicals has to compete with his rivals. But does not the manufacturer of proprietaries have to meet competition, too? And, when cutting in large towns has brought down the price of our goods to the public some 2d. or 3d. in the shilling, without

cost to ourselves, does your correspondent suppose we are going to try—we could not do it if we did; but even to try—to raise it again, so that he can undersell us more easily with his own substitutes? Not much!

One hears so often of education and scientific training in this connection that a casual reader would suppose a chemist's business to consist wholly of the dispensing of important prescriptions, fraught with life and death; instead of which the bulk of the business really consists of handing out pennyworths of common drugs, and in more profitable hours of selling toothbrushes, sponges, hair-dyes, and photographic apparatus—a task within the capacity of even the least intelligent of unqualified assistants. And even the chemist's stronghold is not unassailed. Dispensing is done at cut rates; the dear old days when three ha'porth of medicine and bottle always fetched half-a-crown are gone, and the "Store" has to be reckoned with. Suggestion number two: let us exterminate the cruel doctors, whose prescriptions are dispensed so cheaply by the hated rival that we rarely get more than 300 or 400 per cent. on the cost, instead of our legitimate thousand or so. Why should Mr. Morgan James, with his scientific education, be ground down like this? Away with the medical profession, which does not protect Mr. Morgan James. Let the coffers of the post-office be ransacked for postcards, and, as in the other case, let nothing whatever happen.

Yours obediently,

A PROPRIETOR. (59/70)

Unde Derivatur Nigritudo?

SIR,—The following prescription was recently handed to me by a customer:—

Liq. plumbi ...	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. laurocerasi ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. olivæ ...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Paraffini liquidi ad ...	...	...	...	3iv.

M. Ft. lotio.

This he had been directed to apply freely to his face for some eczematous eruption from which he suffered. A week afterwards he came back to relate that after he had applied the lotion the pain and itching were indeed relieved, but the whole face had become a shining ebony-black—so much so that he had to keep in bed for several days, being ashamed to show himself in public. Happily he was not of a litigious turn of mind, or he might have given me trouble, but the case is a good example of the possibility of liquid paraffin containing sulphur, as Mr. Bird pointed out some time since, as that was the most likely source of the sulphide of lead. Of course, as all eczematous exudations are albuminous, and all albumens contain sulphur, the disease itself may have given rise to it by the reaction with the lead, or possibly the atmosphere may have been so charged with sulphuretted hydrogen as to have brought on the change; but these alternatives would be a little difficult to prove in a court of law.

Yours truly,

L. A. H. (22/51.)

Crystallised Ferric Phosphate.

Messrs. Cowley and Catford, writing in reference to their paper abstracted in our last issue, state that no insoluble calcium sulphate nor ferric phosphate is formed in their process—a statement which we made on the basis of their equations which show both, but it appears that their process is unpublished. They add, "The rationale of the formation of the ferrous phosphate by the natural process is based on the fact that ferrous carbonate requires at least double as much carbonic acid as does calcium carbonate to render it soluble; hence, only one molecule of soluble ferrous carbonate can be formed from the two of calcium carbonate, and so the phosphoric-acid radicle is able to combine with the third molecule of FeO, which it could not do if the latter were carbonate, as is well known to anyone who has made Na₂PO₄. This is why we consider the B.P. process unscientific."

The American View.

SIR,—Though rather far removed from the scene of action, still I take an interest in the affairs of the pharmacists in the Mother Country, and have followed the pros and cons of the Reece case with close attention. Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion,

which was not allowed to be presented on the pretext of being improper, seems to me to have been quite the one to make in the circumstances. As there is a money-value in those trade-names which some of the members of the Council are using, they do not care evidently to give them up and, at the same time, like some more obscure mortals, admit they were wrong in Reece's case by refunding him the fine and expenses which they put him to by prosecuting the case against him. The remedy is in the hands of the members, who, by returning new men who are in accord with Mr. Jones, can show the Council that they are only subordinates after all.

In the apprentice question no doubt you are becoming like us. There are no more apprentices in this country: there are errand-boys and counter-men, who expect to learn both practical and theoretical knowledge from the colleges. In England the standard is made too high, and in the United States it is too low.

Yours,

Washington, October 18.

FAIR PLAY. (119/23.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

36/67, J. F. K.; and 47/9, *Diaphragm*.—Books on the Microscope.—*Elementary*: T. O. White, "The Microscope, and How to Use It," 2s. (Sutton); P. H. Gosse, "Evenings at the Microscope," 4s. (S.P.O.K.); Cross & Cole, "Modern Microscopy," 2s. 6d. (Baillière). *General*: J. Hogg, "The Microscope: its History, Construction, and Application," 10s. (Routledge); L. S. Beale, "How to Work with the Microscope," 21s. (Harrison); W. B. Carpenter, "The Microscope and its Revelations," 16s. (Churchill); Griffiths and Henfrey, "Micrographic Dictionary," 52s. 6d. (Gurney).

31/36. W. A.—Vermillionette is a red pigment made by colouring white-lead or zinc white with eosin.

40/32. C. D. W. (Belgium).—Lanolinated Shaving-cream:—

Lanolino ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Crème d'amande ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Oil of lavender ...	...	...	...	mx.
Otto of rose ...	...	...	...	mij.
Proof spirit ...	...	...	...	3ij.

Put the lanoline in a warm mortar, and rub it up with as much of the cream; then add the spirit and the rest of the cream a little at a time until the whole is incorporated as a smooth paste. Then mix in the perfume.

41/33. H. H. D. — Spiritus Saponatus Kalinus (Hebra):—

Linseed oil ...	...	...	...	3iiiss.
Rectified spirit ...	...	...	...	3iij. 3vj.
Caustic potash ...	...	...	...	3v.
Distilled water ...	...	...	...	3v.

Dissolve the potash in the water, and add to the spirit and oil contained in a pint flask. Shake until clear; then add the following mixture gradually:—

Spirit of lavender ...	...	...	...	3viiiiss.
Rectified spirit ...	...	...	...	3v.
Distilled water ...	...	...	...	3iij.

Filter.

20/38. *Jumbo*.—Rheumatism Oil.—This is a mixture of turpentine 1 part with essential oil of camphor 3 parts. The camphor oil should be the light-coloured variety.

8/32. *Australian*, writing from Queensland, sends us a glowing account of the wonders of a Cattle Oil for sore shoulders, saddle-galls, wounds, and cuts in horses. The sample accompanying the panegyric is, according to our examination, composed of paraffin oil and raw linseed oil (three of the former to nine of the latter), coloured with a small proportion of alkanet-root.

38/63. A. H. B.—If you immerse the plant in a bath of—

Calcium chloride ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin ...	...	...	...	3j.
Water ...	...	...	...	0j.

it will retain its natural shape—at least that is our experience with a similar object.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemists London."

Tuesday, November 19.

Bradford and District Chemists' Association. Conversational evening on trade matters.

Royal Photographic Society, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 p.m. The first lantern meeting of the session. Mr. J. W. Groves, F.L.S., F.R.M.S., will give a lecture entitled, "Japan as Illustrated by Herself."

Wednesday, November 20.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh. Opening evening meeting of the session. Dr. Leonard Dobbin will give an address on "Some Aspects of Education and Examination in Relation to the Future of Pharmacy."

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, New Temperance Hall, Princess Street, at 7.30 p.m. First meeting.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. Beck will exhibit "Some Antipoints as seen under the Microscope," and Professor G. P. Girdwood will read a paper on "Stereomicrography."

Western Chemists' Association. Annual dinner at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W., at 7 p.m. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, can be had from Mr. Philp, 31 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

Thursday, November 21.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. The following papers will be communicated:—"On the Oxidation of Sulphurous Acid to Dithionic Acid by Metallic Oxides," by H. C. H. Carpenter. "Optically Active β -hydroxybutyric Acids," by A. McKenzie. "On the Hydrochloride of Thiocarbamide," by H. P. Stevens. "The Constituents of the Essential Oil of *Asarum Canadense*," by F. B. Power and F. H. Lees. "Note on the Reduction of Trinitrobenzene and Trinitrotoluene with Hydrogen Sulphide," by J. B. Cohen and H. D. Dakin.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. W. L. Howie on "The Scottish Alps."

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' Association. The first meeting of the third session at 9 p.m. in the Waterloo Rooms, Waterloo Street, when the President (Mr. J. P. Gilmore) will read a paper entitled, "The Glasgow Doctor's Shop: a Study in Economic Parasitism."

Friday, November 22.

School of Pharmacy Football and Cricket Club Smoking-concert, Crown Room, Holborn, at 8 p.m. Mr. M. Carteighe will preside. Tickets, 2s. each, can be had from Mr. Harry Martin (Hon. Secretary), 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Saturday, November 23.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E. Annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. A. C. Wootton, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, will preside, and present the medals and certificates.

The fourth annual supper of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy will take place in the North British Station Hotel, George Square, Glasgow, at 8.30 p.m. on December 13, Mr. I. Lothian, Principal, in the chair. Tickets can be obtained at the school, or from members of the Supper Committee.

PRESENTATION AND SMOKER.—On Tuesday evening the heads of departments at Messrs. Ayton & Saunders, Liverpool, held a social gathering. Mr. T. F. Percival, senior town traveller, presided. In the course of the evening Mr. Frazer Pearson was presented with a handsome marble timepiece, on the occasion of his leaving for a situation elsewhere.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : November 14.

THE depression on the drug and chemical markets seems to be more acute this week, and there are many complaints that business is exceptionally quiet. Shellac is practically the only article that attracts attention, but the demand is mostly speculative. Quinine has been "officially" reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the outside market is also easier, but sellers are few at the prices offered by buyers. Cod-liver oil comes higher from Norway, and more demand is apparent. German refined camphor has been raised $\frac{3}{4}$ d., but English refiners make no alteration. Persian galls continue to advance, and as the crop this year is very small, prices will probably go still higher. Jalap is the turn easier, and opium is lower in Smyrna. The following are the principal alterations of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (German)	Cinnamon	Jalap	Opium
Galls (Pers.)	Copper	Menthol	Quinine
Gambier	sulphate	Spermaceti	(official)
Oil, cod-liver	Oil anise, star		
Pepper	Sulphonal		
Shellac			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 31 to November 13, inclusive:— Acid, tartaric (@ Barletta), 229 casks; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 13; arrowroot, (@ Sydney) 6, (@ Bermuda) 100 kgs., (@ Natal) 84, (@ Grenada) 202; argol, crude (@ Oporto), 94; arsenic, (@ Oporto) 56, (@ Sydney) 30; "balsams," (@ Hamburg) 10 cs., (@ Cartagena) 74 cs.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 45; bismuth (@ Antofagasta), 272 sks.; bromine, 167; borax, 6,036; buchu, 32; camphor (@ Hamburg), 100 cs.; camphor oil, (@ Yokohama) 300 cs., (@ Kobe) 85 tubs; canary-seed, 4,336; cardamoms, 181; castor oil, (E.I.) 100; 135 cs. in tr. (Ital.) 52; caraway-seed, 300; cassia fistula, 19; castorum, 2; chamomiles, 36; chillies (E.I.), 10; cinchona, (E.I.) 213, (@ W.C.S.A.) 55 pkgs., (Ceylon) 190, (@ Paita) 10, (@ Mollendo) 236; cinnamon oil, 10; coca-leaves (So. Amer.), 20; cochineal, 9; cocoa-butter, 89; cocoanut oil, (@ Cochín) 128 pps. 36 cs., (@ Galle) 139 cs.; cod-liver oil, (@ Rotterdam) 60 cs., (@ Aalesund) 785 brls., (@ Bergen) 288, (@ Drontheim) 35; coriander-seed, 227; cumin-seed, 23; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 6; drugs, (@ Trieste) 601, (@ Fiume) 143, (@ Marseilles) 23 bis., (@ Leghorn) 867 pkgs., (@ Boulogne) 61, (@ Cartagena) 8 bis.; ergot, (@ Hamburg) 7, (Span.) 30; essential oils, (@ Hamburg) 21, (Sicilian) 62 pkgs., (@ Hong-Kong) 40 cs.; eucalyptus oil (Australian), 203; gentian, 77; honey (Jam.), 12; juniper-berries, 120 bgs.; kola (W.I.), 2; gum arabic, (E.I.) 115, (@ Aden) 41, (@ Suez) 91, (@ W.C.A.) 86, (@ Alexandria) 50, (@ Bombay) 134; gum, unenumerated, (@ W.C.A.) 26, (@ Busreh) 234, (@ Bushire) 500 cs. 250 bags; ginger, (@ Hong-Kong) 4,012 pkgs., (E.I.) 150; honey (Chil.) 38; insect-powder, 40 chits.; iodine, 39; lemongrass oil, (@ Cochín) 200 cs., (@ Penang) 2 cs.; lime-juice (W.I.), 226 puns.; lime oil (W.I.), 16; manna, 14; mastic, 4; nux vomica, (@ Cochín) 577, (@ Calicut) 100; opium, (@ Calcutta) 28, (@ Genoa) 104, (@ Smyrna) 30, (@ Bushire) 16; orris (@ Leghorn), 39; peppermint oil, (@ Yokohama) 20 cs., (@ Bordeaux) 5; poppy-heads, 4; quicksilver, (Span.) 24, (Ital.) 100; quillaia, 170; quinine (@ Amsterdam), 10 cs.; rhubarb, 31; rose oil (@ Bombay), 4 pots.; "roots," (@ New York) 177, (@ Leghorn) 54 bis., (@ Marseilles) 86 bis., (@ Bahia) 18, (@ Hamburg) 17; saffron, 2; sarsaparilla, (Jam.) 2, (@ N.Y.) 20, (@ Panama) 20, (@ Limon)

3; senna, (@ Suez) 139, (@ Bombay) 499; shellac 295, (button), 577; spermaceti (Chil.), 22; sponge (@ New York), 64 bls.; sulphur (@ Catania), 2,850 bags; turmeric (@ Bombay), 41 bgs.; wax, bees', (W.C.A.) 53, (@ Hamburg) 18, (@ Italy) 35, (@ Calcutta) 26, (@ Boston) 8, (Jam.) 13, (Ital.) 5, (E.L.) 14, (Span.) 7.

Heavy Chemicals.

Since last writing a quieter tone has been prevalent in the heavy-chemical market, but notwithstanding a very fair amount of business is being transacted. This applies particularly to business on account of next year's requirements, a goodly number of contracts for 1902 having been recently placed. General demand for prompt, both in main and miscellaneous products, is, with a few exceptions, only moderate. Values are fairly steady.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Caustic soda is in quiet demand at unchanged rates. Bleaching-powder continues to move briskly, and is firm. Soda-crystals, ammonia alkali, and saltcake are all in good request and steady. The late weak tone in chlorates continues, but prussiates of potash and soda are rather firmer.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is in good request and price is steady, with forward advancing tendency maintained. Beckton prompt, 11*l.*; Beckton January-April, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Beckton terms, 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; London and Leith, 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 11*l.*; Hull, 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—In moderate demand, and steadily maintained at 11*s.* per ton, f.o.b., Tees.

GREEN COPPERAS, although not moving quite so well, shows no change in values. Best Lancashire makes, f.o.b. Liverpool, 42*s.* to 44*s.* per ton; Welsh, free on rails, in bulk, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is firmer in price, but transactions are not heavy. Anchor, 21*l.* 10*s.* to 22*l.*; Liverpool, 22*l.*

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES are in increased demand, and prices are firm. Linseed cakes, 95 per cent. pure, 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton; oil-cakes, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton; cottonseed cakes, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* per ton for firsts, and 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton for seconds.

MAGNESIUM SALTS in fair demand only at unaltered values. Magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails, in bags. Chloride of magnesium, 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton. Carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, November 13.

CASTOR OIL.—In consequence of the prospect of near arrivals, good seconds Calcutta is not quite so firmly held, although 3*q.* is quoted for small lots on the market. For forward shipment little or no variation in prices is perceptible, but the amount of business is exceedingly limited. English and French first-pressure might be obtained now at 3*q.*, and second-pressure 2*q.* 3*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. The transactions in these grades, however, are very limited.

BEESEWAX.—A sale of Chilean is reported, at 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and for the same grade holders are now asking 7*l.* 5*s.* A parcel of Peruvian is also recorded, at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

SPERMACETI.—Twenty-two cases of refined Chilean were offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming. The importers stated that their idea of value was 1*l.* 1*d.* per lb., a bid slightly under this being afterwards refused.

LINSEED OIL exhibits great steadiness, at 33*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.* per cwt. in export casks, according to quality, there being no alteration in prices.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Sixteen bags Hog have changed hands, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The article has been very quiet for some time.

HONEY.—Sales of Pile 2 Chilean are recorded, at 22*s.* per cwt. Californian is unchanged in value, but the business passing is not worthy of notice.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Further sales are reported, at 40*s.* per cwt., though for small quantities higher prices would have to be paid.

ACACIA SORTS.—Good soft Soudan sorts are still procurable at 45*s.* to 50*s.* per cwt., while hard amber description is changing hands at about 40*s.* per cwt. The volume of business has, however, been much reduced during the past fortnight.

QUILLARIA-BARK.—Sales are reported at 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, but buyers are exhibiting greater caution in their operations.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Firmly held, at 22*l.* per ton, and 23*l.* is confidently spoken of as the price at an early date.

American Drug Market.

New York, November 2.

The consuming demand is good, and the market has a firm and steady tone.

BALSAM TOLU has sold in quantity at 32*c.* per lb., but the tendency is upwards, as supplies are not large, and 33*c.* is now the inside quotation.

BEESEWAX is quiet and unchanged at 30*c.* for ordinary yellow, and the tone of the market is easier.

CASCARA SAGRADA is jobbing at 5*c.* to 9*c.*, according to age, &c.

The inside figure can probably be shaded for new bark in quantity.

BUCHU.—Yellow is offering at 23*c.*, and prime green up to 26*c.* per lb.

COCAINE has declined 25*c.* in consequence of competition.

GOLDEN SEAL.—Supplies of new crop fall root are coming for ward, and the market is easier.

JALAP is quiet at 12*q.* to 13*c.*, but supplies are not heavy, and dealers are not anxious to sell.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT continues to advance after almost every sale. Fine oil is held at \$1.70 to \$1.80, and bottled oil has sold at \$2 per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—Prime quality Aleppo is scarce. Small amounts are obtainable at 65*c.*, but up to 73*c.* is asked for the finest gum.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, November 12.

Business in drugs is very quiet here, and there are only a very few articles meeting with interest just now.

ALOES.—Cape is scarce, and the market is dearer, 70*m.* per 100 kilos. having been paid.

AGAR-AGAR for spot delivery continues firm at 400*m.* per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR.—Refined has been raised by the manufacturers, who now ask 435*m.* per 100 kilos., with second-band sellers at 430*m.* per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is dull and lower at 65*m.* per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is quoted 56*m.* to 57*m.* per 100 kilos. for Maltese.

CEVADILLA-SEED is unchanged at 78*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firm, Spanish being held at 365*m.*, and Russian at 350*m.* per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium continues firm; the newly arrived lots are in firm bands, and nothing is to be had below 450*m.* per 100 kilos. spot.

MENTHOL.—Spot is almost exhausted; 33*m.* per kilo. is quoted nominally, and forward delivery at 27*q.* per kilo.

QUININE is dull. The manufacturers have reduced their price to 39*m.* per kilo.

SENEGA is steady at 515*m.* per 100 kilos.

SHELLAC is very firm and advancing. Second orange is quoted 220*m.* per 100 kilos. to-day.

STAR-ANISE is steady at 127*q.* per 100 kilos.

WAX.—Japanese is quiet on the spot at 67*m.*, and forward delivery 61*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is tending firmer, non-congealing oil in barrels being quoted to-day at 61*m.* to 63*m.* per barrel. Castor is dull and neglected. Linseed is fluctuating, and refined cotton-seed oil is dull. Chinese wood oil is 57*q.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise is tending firmer, at from 11*m.* to 11*q.* per kilo. Peppermint is quiet, with HGH at 8*q.* per lb.; and Japanese on the spot 8*q.*, and forward delivery 8*m.* to 7*q.* per kilo.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, November 13:—America has bought largely on this market since last Wednesday, from 8*s.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb., f.o.b., being paid for manufacturing qualities.

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HAMBURG, November 14:—Refined camphor is steady, at the prices quoted in my letter, and shellac is advancing. Japanese wax is lower.

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NEW YORK, November 14:—Business here is brisk. Opium has declined to \$3.05 per lb. Round buchu-leaves are easier, at 22*c.* per lb.; and quinine has been reduced to 27*c.* per oz. Senega-root is firm, at 55*c.* per lb. Wild-cherry bark is scarce, at 7*c.* per lb., and the market is practically bare of Angostura bark, 24*c.* being wanted. Cocaine has declined 25*c.* per oz., owing to competition; and peppermint oil is strong, at \$1.75 per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, TARTARIC.—English crystals or powder are quoted at 11*q.* per lb. on the spot, and foreign 10*q.* to 11*d.*

ACONITE.—German is quoted 33*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. for December delivery.

ALOES.—The parcel of 40 cases so-called East African aloes sold privately last week realised slightly less than 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for the home trade.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. At auction on Wednesday all the parcels of St. Vincents were bought in at 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. for good to fine. Natal also was bought in at 7*q.* per lb. Privately ordinary to fair St. Vincent has sold at 1*q.* to 1*q.* good at 1*q.* to 2*d.*, and fine 2*q.* to 3*q.* per lb.

BALSAM CANADA.—A parcel just arrived is quoted 2s. 6d. per lb. net in tins and cases.

BALSAM PERU.—For good thick stuff 6s. 6d. is asked, being firmer.

BENZON.—There has been a good demand for Sumatra since the auctions at prices ranging from 6l. to 8l. 10s. per cwt.

BORAX.—It is stated that two new borax works are about to be opened in London and Altrincham respectively. The s.s. *Magellan* from the West Coast of South America has arrived this week with 6,036 sacks.

BUCHU.—It is reported that large arrivals have taken place in the United States.

CALABAR-BEANS.—Still scarce, and tending upwards; 1s. per lb. has been paid for several small lots.

CAMPHOR.—On Monday, German refiners advanced their quotations $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., and now quote ton lots of bells at 2s., $\frac{1}{2}$ ton lots 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and 3 to 5 cwt. lots 2s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. English refiners are unchanged at 2s. 1d. for $\frac{1}{2}$ ton lots.

CANARY-SEED continues to rise in Turkey, and the price there is 8s. Rainy weather having set in, the arrivals from the interior are very small, and stocks are much depleted.

CHAMOMILES.—For fairly good flowers 67s. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted.

COCAINE.—Hydrochloride is very firm, business having been done at makers' prices. Crude continues scarce, the Hamburg market having been cleared.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Eleven cases good quality have arrived this week.

COLCHICUM-ROOT in slices is quoted 37s. per cwt., c.i.f., for new crop, which is rather scarce. Seed also continues to be scarce, and from the Continent 1s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Best white crystals are quoted 71s. 6d., and powder 73s. 6d. per cwt.; 95-per-cent. powder, 74s., and 98-per-cent. ditto, 76s.

CUBEBS.—At the Pharmaceutical Society's evening meeting this week the Curator of the Museum exhibited a sample of false cubebs recently imported into Liverpool. They are the old thing, very like true cubebs, but do not give the characteristic crimson reaction with sulphuric acid.

GALLS.—Blue Persian are now held for 70s., spot, and it is quite probable they will advance still further. Green has sold at 60s. and white at 55s. per cwt. For usual Shanghai quality sellers ask 54s. per cwt., c.i.f., for December-January steamer with buyers at 53s.; on the spot 58s. is wanted.

GAMBIER.—A parcel of cubes just landed has been sold at 36s. per cwt. for fair No. 1.

GUAIACUM.—There has been a good export inquiry for cheap grades, but the market is cleared of this description. There are only about 35 packages in stock in London in first hands, and nothing is obtainable below 1s. 3d., which will buy fair, slightly drossy block.

GUM ARABIC.—For so-called Persian insoluble gum the market is quiet, buyers waiting the recent arrivals. Pale selected is quoted 23s. to 25s.; unworked sorts, 16s. to 17s.; common, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; small pale, 18s. to 19s., and block, 10s. to 12s. per cwt.

GUM SANDARAC.—From Hamburg 64s. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted for white sifted tears.

HELLEBORE-ROOT.—Good clean white is quoted 14s. per cwt., c.i.f., for at least ton-quantities.

IPECACUANHA.—Since the sales some twenty bales of Brazilian have changed hands at about the auction prices. In Cartagena no business appears to have been done, holders of good clean stuff asking 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.

JABORANDI-LEAVES are quoted 35s. to 40s. per cwt., c.i.f., according to quality.

JALAP.—Sales of good, partly heavy Vera Cruz tuber have been made at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—The exports of limes and lime-juice from the Leeward Islands during 1900 were officially valued at 32,277l. against 32,780l. in 1899 25 753l. in 1898, 24,514l. in 1897, and 19,240l. in 1896. A Colonial Office report states that the area under cultivation in Dominica is being largely extended. In Montserrat also the cultivation of the lime estates destroyed in the hurricane of August, 1899, was recommenced early in 1900.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Best decorticated root of fine quality, from South Europe, is quoted 34s. to 36s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—There is a seller of Kobayashi crystals at 14s. 6d. per lb. for single-case lots, and this figure has been paid for small parcels.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is firmer, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d. being asked on the spot; and to arrive 4s. 9d., c.i.f., has been paid.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Quotations are lower, from 7s. up to 8s. 6d. per lb. being quoted according to quantity and brand.

OIL, CASTOR.—The quotation for Calcutta seconds is 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Hull make for December delivery is quoted 28l. for firsts and 27l. for seconds, ex wharf, London.

OIL, CHAMOMILE, has been advanced to 3s. 9d. per oz.

OIL, CITRONELEA is unaltered at 10d. per lb. in cases, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in drums.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The tendency towards higher prices in Norway has led to a better demand here, and a fair business is reported by several agents at from 66s. to 70s. per cwt., c.i.f., according to brand. The Bergen cod-liver oil market remains very firm, as stocks of best Lofoten oil are becoming small; 63s. per barrel, f.o.b., is still the quotation, but from the northern cities higher figures are reported. The exports from Bergen amount to 11,928 barrels, against 8,752 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, GERANIUM.—All descriptions are very scarce, this applying more especially to African, Bourbon, and Turkish. African oil has advanced considerably in price of late, and the quantities produced are rapidly absorbed.

OIL, LEMON.—There is a fair demand, good brands being quoted at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. for contract.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is coming to hand more freely, but the quotation is unaltered at 8d. per oz. To arrive, 7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., c.i.f., is wanted.

OIL, OLIVE.—From Messina, under date of November 2, it is reported that the weather during October was unfavourable. A persistent sirocco during the latter half of the month began to impress speculators, who ceased selling. Fortunately the crop, especially in Sicily, was too far advanced to suffer seriously. The new oil is already coming in, and the crop is fine, the fruit having kept sound until the end. From Gioja reports are less favourable, and only one-third of a full crop is anticipated. The market has an upward tendency, and it is thought the bottom price has already been reached, unless Spain this year, as some assert, will have so abundant a crop as to export also to Italy.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* is firm, at 33s., spot, in pipes, 33s. 3d. landed, and 33s. 6d. in barrels. *Rape* unchanged, at 26s., spot, and 27s. 6d. for refined. Refined *Cotton-seed*, 21s. 9d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. *Cocanut*: *Cochin*, 36s., spot. *Palm*: *Fine Lagos*, 25s. 6d. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—Although there has been a decline on the Smyrna market, no alteration has been made here so far, the market for Turkey opium being quiet, with a small business. Druggists' is quoted from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. per lb., according to quality. Business has been done in Persian, on the spot, at 10s. 6d. per lb. for finest. For shipment there are sellers at 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 2.—Notwithstanding the decline in Smyrna, this market keeps fairly steady, with no sellers at Smyrna parties. Absence of rain is buoying up hopes of dealers, and they expect higher prices unless copious rain falls shortly. There has been more doing this week, and sales amount to 20 cases Balukissars, at 9s. 2d.; 29 cases "soft" shipping, at 12s. to 12s. 6d.; and 6 cases druggists', at 8s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 9.—The market is quietly steady, at about 8s. 2d. for "druggists'," but buyers are holding off, in the hopes of coming in at less ere long. There have been heavy

rains, which have greatly helped the autumn sowings. Prices now appear to be low enough to encourage speculation. The week's sales amount to 3 cases "druggists," at 8s. 2d., and 15 cases "soft shipping," at 12s. 3d. per lb.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—Business has been done at 35s. per cwt.

POTASH BICHROMATE is quoted 3½d. per lb., spot.

POTASH PRUSSATE.—English makes are quoted 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb., and Beckton 5½d.

QUININE.—As a consequence of the 7 per cent. decline in bark at the Amsterdam auction, makers of German quinine reduced their quotation by ½d. per oz.—now 1s. 2d.—with the intimation that "until further notice the falling clause will be given for contracts." A larger reduction had been anticipated by outside holders, so this was considered satisfactory, and the week closed with sales of about 40 000 oz. at 1s. 0½d. for December delivery, and 1s. 1¼d. for March. Early this week, however, prices slightly receded again, December selling at 1s. 0½d., and March at 1s. 1d., subsequently becoming rather firmer, with a small business at 1s. 0¾d. for December, and 1s. 1¼d. for March. To-day the market is quiet, and the above prices are unchanged. Whiffen's price has also been reduced to 1s. 2d. for 1,000 oz. lots. The result of to-day's quinine-sale at Batavia is as follows: Of 6,600 kilos. Ed. II. offered, 5,200 kilos. sold at an average of 20fl. per kilo. (about equal to 7½c. Amsterdam), against 20½fl. at the October sale. The next auction to be held at Batavia will take place on December 18. In response to a petition the Board of Trade have consented to publish the imports and exports of "quinine and quinine-salts" monthly in the Board of Trade returns commencing January next.

SARSAPARILLA.—Some 25 bales Lima Jamaica root have come to hand, and will probably be offered next week. Grey is scarce, and 1s. 6d. has been paid for a few bales. Honduras is very scarce and wanted.

SENEGA.—One importer has pressed a few tons on the market, but the whole has been taken into strong hands, part being, it is said, for export to New York; and little spot stuff is now obtainable at 2s. 4d. per lb. net. It seems evident that stocks everywhere will not be sufficient to last through the consuming season.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of October 26 has the following:—"The senega-market still retains its recently-acquired strength. It is currently reported that about 1,500 lbs. changed hands here this week at a price somewhere close to 48c. per lb. Another report, which it is not easy to confirm, says that a prominent local concern has a good-sized lot stowed away in its cellar waiting for a further rise. It is difficult to verify either of these reports. As regards the market generally there is nothing doing. No new root is coming in, and it is doubtful if much more will be dug this year. Twin City dealers are still quoting 46c. and 47c. per lb. for Manitoba root delivered there."

SHELLAC.—The boom in this article still continues, and prices have again advanced daily with a large speculative business; at the close, quotations are about 20s. per cwt. dearer than at the time of our last report. In future delivery, second orange TN has been dealt in up to 133s. for December, 135s. for January, 133s. 6d. for March, and 135s. for May. On the spot, several thousand cases have changed hands comprising second orange TN at up to 127s. for fair. The above prices are not yet on a parity with those of Calcutta, where it is said 134s. c.i.f. is quoted for seconds for prompt shipment. Various reports are being circulated, one being to the effect that an American combination is buying largely in Calcutta, with the intention of afterwards doling it out to consumers. The Calcutta price has advanced to 67 rupees.

SOY is steady at 1s. 6d. per gallon duty paid.

SPERMACELE.—There is a fair demand for American, and for lots of tin boxes 1s. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

SPICES.—There is a better tone in this market and more business is apparent, especially in pepper, at improving prices. The auctions on Wednesday were unimportant, the principal feature being a fair show of Jamaica *Ginger*, mostly second-hand parcels. The bidding was slack, and the holders withdrew all the lots at firm prices. Washed rough Cochin sold at 51s. per cwt. for good quality, and a few cases of very bold-cut sold at 100s. per cwt., but the

remainder was bought in, medium and small-cut at 75s., and bold rough Calicut at 58s. per cwt. Sales of Japan to arrive have been made up to 35s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. Zanzibar *Cloves* declined last week to 3½d. per lb. for January-March delivery, but have since recovered considerably, 4½d. being paid on Wednesday. Ordinary Penang were bought in at 8½d. per lb. *Pimento* firm, greyish sold at 3½d., ordinary stalky at 3½d., and good clean at 3½d. per lb. *Mace* quiet, small dark was bought in at 1s. 4d., small red at 1s. 8d., and middling at 1s. 11d. per lb. *Pepper* is dearer, with more business doing for future shipment, Singapore is quoted 6d. per lb. on the spot, but for January-March steamer 6½d. has been paid. White is also dearer, Penang having been sold at 9½d. for January-March shipment.

STAVESACRE-SEEDS are firmly held, at 28s. c.i.f. Crop is said to be small this year.

SULPHONAL.—The tendency is firmer, orders at 5s. 6d. having been refused by one maker, who now asks 5s. 6½d. net, subject to confirmation. It is authoritatively stated that the "falling clause" is not in operation, as was stated last week.

TURMERIC.—Business has been done in Cochin split bulbs at 12s. 3d. per cwt., spot. For Bengal ginger 17s. 6d., spot, is wanted, and for arrival there are sellers at 14s. 6d. c.i.f.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Holders now ask 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., spot.

Amsterdam Cinchona-auctions.

The ten cinchona-bark auctions to be held at Amsterdam in 1902 will take place on the following dates:—January 23, February 27, April 3, May 15, June 19, July 27, August 28, October 2, November 6, December 11.

Balsam Copaiba.

Mr. E. Curiel states in *Onze West* (a Surinam paper) that he has not yet obtained a concession for working this article, but that he has been granted permission to export small quantities. The recent expedition to the Cappename district of Surinam has shown that the forests there promise an abundant yield.

Ambergris.

A lump of ambergris weighing 5½ lbs. has been picked up on the Otaki beach by a Maori, Mr. Hepperi Paneta, of Kaikouri. He took it to Wellington, and is said to have been offered 400l. for his find, but, preferring to test the English market, was advanced 100l. by the shipping agents. It would be difficult to trace this lump in London, and probably ere now it has been disposed of to one of the select few dealers who take care to maintain prices by doling out small parcels at the drug-auctions.

Our Foreign Trade.

Following the lead of the past three months, the Board of Trade returns for October are again disappointing, both the imports and exports showing shrinkages as compared with October last year, although the decline in exports is small. The imports for the month show a total of 44,351,000l., or a decrease of 4,144,000l., equal to 8.5 per cent., which is the largest decline so far recorded for the year, and reduces the increase on balance for the ten months to 1,099,000l. The exports exhibit a decrease of 759,000l., or 3 per cent. By far the largest part of the decline in imports was in dutiable articles of food amounting to 1,147,000l., in raw materials for textiles totalling 2,005,000l., and in raw materials for sundry industries, 1,497,000l. On the other hand, we imported more "chemicals" by 10,710l., and "oils" by 131,020l. For the ten months of this year both these classifications show respective increases of 487,971l. and 58,111l. Last month we exported "chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations" to the value of 787,755l., an increase of 16,629l., and for the ten months ended October 31 the total is 7,502,500l., or 340,500l. less than last year. Under this section it is satisfactory to note from the following figures our exports of medicines continue to show expansion:—

	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£
October	105,129	117,792	118,685
January-October...	962,374	1,046,222	1,103,087

MR W. J. BARNES, chemist and druggist, Dover, has been re-elected Deputy-Mayor of the borough.

MR. WM. CADD, chemist and druggist, High Street, Bideford, has been elected a member of the Town Council.